HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 10— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 12 1927

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
15 Jan.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN x ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‖ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To Landon and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
18th Jan.	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan at Colombo for Australia.
30th Jan	SHANGHAI MARU	To Japan
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
SADO MARU	5898	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
CHOFUKU M.	..	3 Jan.	18 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	9 Jan.	19 Jan.
GENOA MARU	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.
BIYO MARU	5480	19 Jan	2 Feb.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Jan.	12 Feb.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 9.30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunitions consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers cartridges swords, bayonets etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
27957

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927 12th Jan.	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
14th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
15th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
17th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
19th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING AT MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED.

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA AND PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp:-Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,080.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,984
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Our SPECIALITY:

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For Particulars apply to:— JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gokal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

A. C. PARIKH. 375, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—ORGANISING INSPECTORS at the rate of one for every three Districts, in Bombay and Calcutta Presidencies, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 150/- (plus Rs. 125/- consolidated monthly allowance). Those who can deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,000/-, or hold 75 shares of the Company, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Mysore.
A R1393

WANTED.—Two ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL SECRETARIES, one for Bombay and one for Calcutta, for the management and organisation of a Branch livestock Insurance Limited Company, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 200—20—300, plus Rs. 100/- fixed travelling allowance, apart from office establishment, lighting, rent, travelling expenses, and advertisement etc. Those who can furnish a cash security of Rs. 3,000/- or hold 200 shares of the company of Rs. 10/- each, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co. Ltd., Mysore.
A R1392

WANTED—(1) An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications and experience with a practical knowledge of all the branches of Letter Presses and Litho Press, etc., etc. (2) A FOREMAN for the machine Department salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month according to qualifications and experience. (3) An AUDITOR and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. capable of auditing and centralizing Accounts with a practical knowledge and experience of Commercial and Government Accounts. The selected candidates for Nos. (1) and (2) will have to file a security of Rs. 3,000 and in case of No. (3) for Rs. 5,000. All appointments will be on 6 months' probation. Apply Box No. 1888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27890

FINANCIAL.

300 to 400 Rs. monthly gaining by investing 2,000 Rs. only. Apply to J. S. ENGINEER, Parsi St., Anklesvar, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
R R1396

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COTTON—A thoroughly experienced cotton man of over 25 years' experience in the line, knowing Jetha and export business seeks APPOINTMENT in a well-established cotton firm. Very high references Apply Box No. 1892, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1387

CHEMIST—M.Sc., Ph.D., INDIAN thoroughly trained in chemistry of all industrial chemicals, pigments, paints and varnishes, dyestuffs, fertilizers, soaps, and oils. Can design and equip small chemical plants, and industrial and research laboratories. Has detailed information about mineral and other Indian resources used by chemical industries. At present employed by well-known Chemical and Colour manufacturing concern in America as chief chemist in charge of development, process and research departments. Best references. Desires position in India as plant, process, development, research or consulting chemist; or as professor of Industrial or Organic chemistry. Minimum salary considered Rs. 685 per month. Apply "HINDU CHEMIST" 6 Elbert Street, Schenectady, N.Y., America.
B R1378

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FINE BUSINESS SITE TO LET.—Lands and sheds, measuring 9,111 square yards; best situation for factory and other business in Sewri Bunder. Near Electric Railway station; every convenience; available on reasonable terms. Apply sharp to, SHUAIB, QURESHI, Hon. Secretary, The Chhotani Saw Mills, Sewri Bunder, Bombay.
C 27968

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 1, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Dentistry and Ayurvedic, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rates. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, M.V.D. PRINCIPAL, Meerut
M R1395

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Auditedi Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1926.
II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 27th December 1926 to 12th January, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Bombay, 17th December, 1926. 27839

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of LECTURER at the Jamshedpur Technical Institute, scale of pay Rs. 400-25-600 per month.

Applicants must be graduates in Metallurgy of a European University. Preference will be given to a man who combines teaching experience with Steel Works experience.

Applications should be made to the DIRECTOR, Technical Institute, Jamshedpur, B. N. Rly., before January 31st. 1927.

27967

PUBLIC NOTICE.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT NO. III OF 1888 AS AMENDED BY THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) ACT NO. I OF 1925.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the provisions of Sections 367 and 368 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 as subsequently amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1925, that it is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of all premises to cause—

(a) all dust, Ashes, Refuse and Rubbish (but not Trade Refuse) to be collected from their respective premises and to be deposited in the Public Stationary carts available at all hours of the day or in the Public Travelling Carts available daily between 7 a.m. and 10-30 a.m. and between 2-30 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) or as may be directed otherwise from time to time in that behalf.

(b) All Trade Refuse to be collected from their respective premises and to be removed to the Mahaluxmi Flats daily between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. (S. T.) or as may be directed otherwise from time to time in that behalf.

Dated this 8th Day of January, 1927.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "UGA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 9th of January, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damages or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyers will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for construction of a building at Ardeshir Dadi Street, estimated to cost about Rs. 68,000.

Forms of Tender, Specifications and copies of plans can be had from the Office of the undersigned during office hours.

The Tenders will be received on or before Thursday, the 20th instant.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

KORA & BHATT,
Architects, etc.
22, Apollo Street, Fort. R1394

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the monopoly of distillation and supply of country liquor (prepared from Mahua) in Orchha State for three years, commencing from 1/7/27 to 30/6/30. Tenders should reach the Madarulmoham Orchha State, Tikamgarh on or before the 28th February, 1927. For further particulars apply to the EXCISE OFFICER, Tikamgarh (Bundelkhand C. I.)

GOBIND PRASAD,
Excise Officer.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year commencing from 1st March 1927, to 29th February 1928, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 26-1-1927.

Tender No. I for Hay, green grass and rice straw, etc., for Municipal Bullocks and other animals to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. II for Hay, Lucerene grass and Rice Straw for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandra.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee One to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required. The tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, superscribed "Tender for Hay, Green grass, etc." and delivered at the Chief Accountant's office not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.)

Names of all partners of the Firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th January, 1927.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Ooreed (about 45,00,000 lbs.), Gram (about 5,00,000 lbs.) Bran, Barley, Rice, Salt, Oil Cakes, Toor grain, Kulthi and Cotton Seed for Municipal animals.

Tender No. A1 (Alternative tender to Tender No. 1) for Gram (about 42,30,000 lbs.) Bran (about 4,52,000 lbs.) Oil cakes, Rice, Barley, Toor grain, Kulthi, Cotton seed and Salt for Municipal animals.

Alternative rates for the supply of Ooreed (1) as per sample to be inspected in the Office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quality known as Rangoon Ooreed should be distinctly specified in Tender No. 1.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner They should be superscribed "Tenders for Gram, Bran, etc." and delivered at the Chief Accountant's office.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupee one to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th January, 1927.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of S. W. Pipes 6" and 9". will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 18th day of January, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
D. E. MAVJI.
Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office.
Delisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle,
Bombay, No. 11.
27963

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-8, 2 Drams Re. 4, Sik free particulars to:—
NEW KOHINOOR MEDICAL CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 1 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the Matter of the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills Limited

ABDULLA HUSSEIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

To,

Messrs. TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LIMITED.

TAKE NOTICE that the Petitioner abovenamed has on the 17th day of December, 1926, presented a Petition to this Hon'ble Court praying that the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Limited, may be wound up by and under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and that such other orders may be made in the terms as may appear just and convenient. And take further notice that the Hon'ble the Judge hearing the Companies winding up matters will on the 3rd day of February, 1927, at 11 a.m. proceed to hear the said Petition when you are hereby required to appear either in person or by his Advocate or Attorney of this Hon'ble Court to show cause (if any, you have) why the prayers in the said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 22nd day of December, 1926.

AMARCHAND MANGALDAS AND PANDIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of DHUNJEEBHOY RUTTONJEE BAXTER alias DHANJISHAW RUTTONJI BAXTER late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, retired, residing at Chikalwady, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai JERBAI, wife of Projshaw Darabshaw Shroff and (2) Bai PARIN DARABSHAW SHROFF, a spinster, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Grant Road, without the Fort the Universal legatees named in the last Will and Testament of the aforesaid deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration with the Will annexed.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 20th day of December, 1926.

Messrs. LALA & CO.
Petitioners Attorneys.

27962

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 32 OF 1927.

Re: JOOSAB MOOSA FATTA, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, lately carrying on business under the name and style of Joosab Moosa Fatta & Co. at Furniture Bazar, Chakla Street, out side the Fort of Bombay, and also residing at Furniture Bazar aforesaid: An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte NAROTTUMDAS HARI VALLABHDAS & CO. & Others:—Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed JOOSAB MOOSA FATTA has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

27963

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOPALDAS LALDAS, late of Bombay, Kapol Vania Hindu Inhabitant, Proprietor of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, a widower ..... Deceased.

JASWANTIBAI widow of Laldas Karsondas, residing at 31, Picket Cross Road, Kalbadevi, out of Fort, the only daughter and the only next-of-Kin of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
As Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 7th day of January, 1927.

JASWANTIBAI, Widow.
Petitioner-in-Person.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF 71 CASKS CONGO RED B B.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Sha Bhaichand Ebji the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk o Insolvents Ptagji Soorji and Co., the Mortgafors, sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th January, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Mortgagors' Godown No. A at Khand Bazar in the premises of Sheth Goculdas Madhavji, near the Mosque::—

71 Casks containing about 40,000 lbs. Congo Red B B of L. B. Holiday and Co.'s Manufacture.

The above goods will be on view from Monday, the 11th instant.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 ...er horse in harness.
1 ...oe shape victoria, with Arab horse ...ness.

...CTION SALE OF VALUABLE HAND-...SOME ARTISTIC MADE-TO-ORDER ... FURNITURE, OLD CHINA, OFFICE ... FURNITURE ROLL TOP TABLES, IRON ...AFE, ETC.

... THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 ... (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., ... sell by Public Auction at 'Neville ...e' (above Messrs. Grindlay and Co.) ...am Road, Ballard Pier, (where the fur-...s have been removed for sale) valuable ...handsome artistic made-to-order fur-...r, dining table, arm-chairs, large ...r back sideboard, dinner wagon and ...waiters, silk lined spring, cushion draw-...room sofas and easy chairs, mirror back ... glass door cabinet, and silver cabinets, ... cots, mirror and panel door almirahs, ...t of office furniture, Roll top tables, ...writing tables, iron safe on stand, copying ...press, old china, cloth and gown press, ward-...robe, dressing chest of drawers, hat-stand, ...sy chairs, electric table and ceiling fans. ...atsafe, etc., the property of an officer of ...ssrs Strauss and Co. Ltd. and others. ...atalogues are published and the property ...iew.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

...ION SALE OF VALUABLE AND ...NDSOME MADE TO ORDER FURNI-...RE BY "JOHN ROBERTS," "WIM-...IDGE," AND OTHERS, PIANO, CAR-...ETS, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at 9, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture by "John Roberts," "Wimbridge," and others, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, dining table, arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagons and dumbwaiters, suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, silver cabinets, piano, rich velvet pile carpets, rich table ornaments, valuable pictures in frame, iron cot with mattresses, mirror and panel door almirah, cloth and gown press, wardrobes, dressing chest of drawers, easy chairs, hat stand, etc., etc., the property of Sir H. P. N. Macnaghten, Kt.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view on Saturday, the 28th instant from 11 a.m. and on Sunday after 1 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT CHARNI ROAD, KNOWN AS 'RASHID BUILDING.'

By order of the Mortgagees Bai Chagbai widow of the late Rashid Mahomed, Ismail Medina and Ahmed Abdulla, the Executrix and Executors of the last will and testament of Rashid Mahomed, deceased and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Sonabai Bapubhai Velinker, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 24th January, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the property hereunder described:—

All that piece or parcel of land partly of perpetual Fazandari tenure and partly of the quit and ground rent tenure (the present Fazandar of the Fazandari portion thereof are the trustees of the Confraternity of St. Francis of Assissi attached to the Cathedral of N. S. De 'Esperance, Bombay) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Charni Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 312.12 square yards or thereabouts whereof the portion which is the of the quit and ground rent tenure is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2628, 2629, 2631, New No. 3|9642, Old Survey No. 841 and New Survey No. 2 C|7384 and the whole of which said land and hereditaments are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 1893 (L. D.) and Street No. 1 (D.) and are bounded as follows—on or towards the East by Charni Road, aforesaid on or towards the West by the property of Dinshaw Cawasjee Pundole, on or towards the North by the property of Rustomjee and Cawasha Sorabjee Powvala and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road and which premises are known by the name of Rashid Building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the vendors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ARGYLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Tokersey Jivraj and others and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the mortgagor Bai Ramabai, widow of Khimji Devji and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of August, 1923, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the property described below:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Elphinstone Road Estate belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay at Argyle Road, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 401 8|9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and Cadestral Survey No. 99, Mandvi Division together with the dwelling house buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 4791, Street Nos. 98 to 106 and bounded on or towards the East by Argyle Road, on or towards the West by land belonging to the Trustees now in the occupation of Bai Gangabai widow of Cooverji Doongersey, and Lakhmibai widow of Mohanji Doongersey, on or towards the North by other land belonging to the trustees now in the occupation of the Trustees of the late Gopalji Visram and on or towards the South by Musjid Bridge Street North.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors at their Office at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesalia, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Colmb.) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET - - - - BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
SEENA OWEN
IN
"BACK PAY"
A Paramount Picture

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE EASTERN AMUSEMENTS LTD. PRESENTS:
REGINALD SELLECK'S
"THE PEEP-SHOW"
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 5 p.m. After 7-30 at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"THE SONG OF LOVE"
A First National Attraction.
A Romance of dreamy Araby.

EDWARD THEATRE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
THE ELEVENTH HOUR
featuring.
CHARLES JONES AND SHIRLEY MASON
A picture full of Thrills-Dare-Devil Stunts, Adventures, Romance and Action!

GAIETY THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A "CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
William Fox Production of Mark Twain's Greatest Comedy.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
SYD CHAPLIN
In First National Production of never-ending Mirth:—
HER TEMPORARY HUSBAND
The Biggest Comedy Hit of the Year.

AMUSEMENTS

GIGANTIC!
RICHARD A. ROWLAND
Presents

10 REELS
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Only Two Performances Daily
TIME: 6-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

TO-NIGHT 9-30. TO-NIGHT 9-30.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION direct from Keith Theatre, New York, AMERICA. From Sat. the 8th Jan. 1927.
K ARLEKAR' S GRAND C IRCUS
ARLEKAR' IRCUS
ARLEKAR' IRCUS
Location:—Nana's Chowk (opp: Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA
OF
HOMAZ DUO
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
IN THEIR
MID AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT.
Visit the Supreme show and get the greatest return of your money.
SPECIAL MATINEES from THURSDAY 13th January, 1927.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bloomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
N. B. Saklatwalla, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11.
S S Filsna, Cossorich, Trieste.
S S Homfield, Baker, Calcutta.
S S Nile, Mild, Calcutta.
S S Risaldar, Park, Calcutta.
S S Aungban, Nelson, Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

January 12.
S S Bandra, Heming, Busrah.

LOADING.

Jan. 11.
Steamer Uga Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Nellore for Kobe.
Steamer Gogra for Calcutta.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd Triestino steamer Pilsna, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Homfield:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Homfield, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Nile:—The Volkart Bros., steamer Nile, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Risaldar—The T M Co.'s steamer Risaldar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Aungban:—The Shaw-Wallace Co.'s steamer Aungban, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Bandra—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bandra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 11.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—1 bale woollen blankets M M and Co., 6 bdles fox, wolf and jackal skins and 10 bdles lamb skins H A M Sawal, 6 bales sheep skins and 207 cwt agava fibre M Nissim, 50 bales hemp Amin and Sons, 29 bales cow and calf hides A H L Tharia, 5 bdles lamp skins Grindlay and Co Ltd., 2 bdles lamb skins Y Goolyehoodi, 13 bdles lamb skins H A Ebrahimoff, 47 bales lamb skins and 4 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 28 bdles woollen carpets A Azizullahoff, 16 bdles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 20 cwt cardamoms G Suchedina and Co., 2275 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmahomed, 320 cwt nuxvomica V Bhasker, 40 bales goat and sheep skins L Hassam, 2 bales cotton prints and 2 cases cotton prints P J Bhimgara, 19 cwt cuttle fish bones S Mody and Co., 3 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's shipping Agency Ltd., 16 bales goat skins M Ladak.

For Marseilles:—55 bales raw cotton Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd.

For Constantinople:—6 bdles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—96 bales raw wool M Nissim, 45 cwt oil cake sediments N V Velmahomed, 5 bales raw wool Shamjimal 20 bales raw wool The Bombay Co Ltd., 1 case cotton carpets R H Nenoomal and Co. 6 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 60 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 50 bales hemp Rayenia Bros.

For Constantinople:—20 bales cotton piecegoods and 75 cwt black pepper R Toolsidas.

S S Hatkhole for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co., 165 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons, 55 bales cotton fly C Peraj and Co., 55 bales cotton fly and 55 bales cotton waste B Ruiya and Co., 1500 cwt linseed oil cake J Permanand and Co., 21 cwt gum kadaya P Kooverjee and Co., 110 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton Co Ltd., 220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 158 cwt dry casein L Ebrahimjee.

S S Circassia for Barcelona:—55 bales raw cotton A Khimji and Co.

For Manchester 3 cwt condiments M M H Kazrani.

S S Nile for New York:—1 case kid skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 1500 cwt mourah meal M Hoosen and Sons, 2380 cwt mourah meal S Bannister and Co Ltd., 8000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros., 145 cwt gum falso E Virjee and Co., 1398 cwt mustard P E Bros., 402 cwt gum kadaya E Virjee and Co.

For Philadelphia:—260 bales raw wool Shamjimal, 210 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons, 40 bales goat skins Briskey and Co., 112 cks. goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 660 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co. Ltd., 441 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Trieste:—560 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 55 bales raw cotton J Devjee & Co., 2000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros., 2220 cwt groundnuts K M Nathoo, 440 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co. Ltd.

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—22 bales raw cotton A Damodar, 1000 cwt linseed D Sassoon and Co Ltd., 10000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Skuld for Melbourne:—11 bales cotton waste H Jagmohandas and Co.

S S Sado Maru for Osaka:—600 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.,

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Yamagata Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 400 bales raw cotton Japan Trading and Mfg Co., 400 bales raw cotton M Amersey and Co., 400 bales raw cotton H Rambhagat and Co., 105 bales raw cotton Ali Bros., 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales raw cotton Suzaki and Co Ltd., 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton Suzaki and Co. Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales raw cotton R D Tata Co. Ltd.

S S Uga Maru for Kobe:—100 bales raw cotton C Bomanjee and Co., 1500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nellore for Osaka:—800 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—2000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—300 bales cotton twist D Sassoon and Co Ltd., 25 cwt jardaloo N C Bhesania and Co.

For Nagasaki:—500 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 300 bales raw cotton N Futchally and Co., 500 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo, 300 bales raw cotton J Devjee and Co., 300 bales raw cotton C V Jagjiwan and Co., 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 700 bales raw cotton R D Tata and Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 1500 bales raw cotton Suzaik and Co Ltd., 1000 bales raw cotton G N Kaisha Ltd., 1500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co. Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 11.

S S Hatkhola from London. Agents:—M M and Co.

From London:—530 cases gin, 20 cases fruit salt, 49 cases soap, 44 cases cordials, 40 cases tinned cherries, 64 cases provisions, 31 cases canned fish and meat, 21 cases olive oil, 80 cases gripe water, 32 cases essences, 31 cases sugar and sausages, 73 cases cigarettes, 64 cases sauce and syrups, 191 cases brandy, 471 cases beer, 54 cases wine, 65 cases whisky 30 cases mellon's food 108 cases and 12 pkgs. scotts emulsion, 27 cases electric material, 38 cases electric appliancies, 41 cases electric cable, 210 cases canned fruits, salmon and sardines, 22 cases druggists' sundries, 32 cases o'stores, 350 case dried milk, 17 cases sherry, 20 cases infants' food, 22 cases tannic acid, 115 cases boot polish, 42 cases accumulators, 16 cases boots and shoes, 51 cases milk food, 15 cases insulated wire, 38 cases electrodes, 44 cases champgne, 167 cases marmalade, hams, bacons and cheese, 74 cwts asbestos cement sheets, 88 drums ship's bottom composition, 20 bales carch boards, 1587 pieces stoneware jars, 83 cases and 210 drums varnish, 40 cases soda, 55 cases distemper, 1 case asphalt, 25 bdles forks, 12 bdles and 12 cases tools, 200 bdles springs, 18 cks. and 8 pkgs. crucibles, 2389 kegs, 50 drums and 39 cases paint, 47 cases and 22 cks. colour, 24 kegs and 45 cases salts, 80 cases cocoa, chocolate and confectionery, 23 cases gramophoes, 18 cases plaster of Paris, 10 cases calcium chloride, 69 cks. tallow, 20 cases hair oil, 110 kegs white lead, 25 cases castor oil, 11 cases aluminium powder, 23 cases 22 cks. and 12 drums ink, 12 cases drugs, 259 cases medicines and medicinal goods, 100 bags flake lithrage, 13 cases corks, 20 cases motor cars, parts and accessories, 11 bales H.hand clothing, 33 cases copper wire, 24 cases printed books and educational applicancies, 24 bdles Y. metal sheets, 112 cases biscuits, 381 cases wines and spirits and rum, 49 cases and 31 bales paper and stationery, 10 cases cycles and parts, 20 cases mineral water, 22 pkgs. and 35 kegs boric acid and borax, 26 cases glass bottles, 19 cases steel stampings, 22 drums lubracating oil, 1 keg grease, 1 keg bottle wax, 14 cases candles, 26 cks. and 9 drums cement, 190 drums and 10 kegs disinfectant fluid, 307 pieces structural steel and iron work, 72 bdles tubes and fittings, 39 drums turpentine, 40 drums black anticorrisive, 56 cases metal polish, 82 bdles and 7 cts. plywood, 52 cases pocket lamps and batteries, 26 bags gelatine, 26 cases brake material, 13 cases carbonate of magnesium, 2500 bdles zinc plates, 24 cases earthenware.

From Rotterdam:—424 cases and 25 cks. vegetable product, 10 cases cheese, 20 cases sewing thread, 20 cases vegetable fat, 230 drums sulphide of sodium.

From Havre/London:—155 cases champgne, 5 cases pastilles pharm, 2 bales cottons.

From Bordeux/London:—563 cases brandy, 30 cases wine.

From Antwerp:—1500 bags sugar, 91 cts. wall tiles, 50 cts. marble tiles, 100 bags broken tiles, 7 cases biscuits, 5 cases gramophone parts, 55 cases naptheline, 150 cases window glass, 31 cases earthenware 8 cases srap glass, 405 moungs ingots spelter, 287 pieces steel angels, 228 pieces steel joists, 491 bdles steel bars, 680 bdles steel rods, 55 pieces steel channels, 1262 bdles and pieces and 119 pkgs. steel tubes, 262 pieces steel plates, 38 cts. asbestos cement sheets, 80 bags maize starch, 7 cases polished glass, 44 cases paper.

S S Ranchi from Aden. Agents:—M M and Co.

From London/Aden:—7 parcels stationery goods, 5 boxes bar gold, 119 bars silver.

From Port Said:—2 cases gold.

From Aden:—2 boxes specie, 1 nos motor car.

S S Skuld from Bangkok. Agents:—F E Campbell and Co. Ltd.

From Bangkok:—1300 peces teak squares, 706 bdles yang battens.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line s.s. "Macintyre" arrived at Suez in the evening of the 8th instant.

The Clan line s.s. "Macindoe" left Liverpool in the afternoon of the 8th instant.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., advise that the s.s. "Razmak" which left Aden at 11-30 p.m. on Sunday the 9th instant fouled a buoy in leaving the outer harbour and returned to port where divers cleared propellers. She legft Aden again at 1-30 p.m. on Monday the 10th instant and in the ordinary course is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday 14th instant.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 10.

March	13.10+.17
May	13.28+.15
July	13.49+.17
October	13.67+.17
December	13.83+.19
Middling Spot	13.30+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 10.

January	13.04+.22
March	13.08+.21
Middling Spot	13.04+.18

NEW YORK.

New York 10 55 A M
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	12.82
March	12.92
May	13.11
New York, Noon Call	
January	12.89
March	13.00
May	13.18
New Orleans 9-55 A. M.	
January	12.83
March	12.87

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Jan. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	48,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	18,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

	Opening	Closing.
January	6.79	6.80+.—
February	6.78	6.80+.01
March	6.85	6.88+.02
April	6.89	6.92+.02
May	6.96	6.99+.02
June	7.00	7.03+.02
July	7.06	7.10+.03
August	7.08	7.12+.03
September	7.9	7.13+.03
October	7 10	7.14+.03
November	7.12	7.16+.03
December	7.13	7.18+.01
January	7.13	7.18+.04
Middling Spot	6	6+.01

SALES.

Liverpoo Jan. 10.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

	Opening	Closing.
January	12.97	12.97+.13
February		12.84—.08
March	12.70	12.72—.08
April		12.65—.07
May		12.60—.06
June		12.54—.06
July		12.47—.05
August		12.49—.05
September		12.5'—.05
October		12.57—.06
November		12.45—.06
December		12.52—.06
January		12.40—.06
Sakellaridis, F G.F. spot.		13.75+.25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

	Closing
Brind:—	
Good	5.05
Fully Good	5.25
Fine	5.45
Bengal:—	
Good	5.15
Fully Good	5.35
Fine	5.55
Oomra:	
Good	5.70
Fully	5.95
Fine	6.20
Broach:—	
Good	5.65
Fully Good	5.95
Fine	6.25

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 0.

Silver:—India and China Bought: Market closed quiet, with uncertain tendency.

Spot	25-3/16+3/16
Forward	25-1/16+3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 10.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 10.

Interest, Day to day Loans	3-5/8
Interest, 7 days' market Loans	4%
Bank bills, 3 months	4-5/16
Bank bills, 6 months	4-5/16%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4
Fine Trade bills, 6 months	5-3/4%

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 10

T. T. Berlin on London	20.13-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	31.17
T.T. Milan on London	111.97
T.T. Berne on London	25.14
T.T. Paris on London	122.45

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

D C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's selling D/ D 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D/ Frcs. 867.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 957.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 942.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168/.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275.
CROSS RATES.—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.45.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.55
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.89.
London—Rome Liras 112.60
London—Berlin Marks 20.37.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady marke.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

3 months 4 5/16 per cent.
6 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
1 month 4 per cent.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 10.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C	£19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£111-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10:1/2
National Bank	£48-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6
Funding Loan 4%	£86-1/2
Conversion Loan	£75-3/4
Indian Loan 5 5/2%	£102-1/2
Rupee Paper 39%	£57
Indian Stock 39% Sterling Loan	£71-3/4
Government Securities 3%	£60-1/4
Consols	£54-3/4
War Loan 5%	£100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£92-3/8

*Nominal

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 10.

Copper, English best Selected	£60-3/4
Copper, Braziers,	£70
Yellow Metal,	£66-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£28-1/2
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£16-1/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£300-1/2

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 10.

Linseed, Calcutta Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment Buyers £16-15-0.
Apl/May shipment nominal £16-7-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 10.

Linseed oil, naked, London cwt:—
Feb/Apl. delivery sellers 30/-
May/Aug. delivery sellers 29/109

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 10.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 51/3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 639 lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 51/6.
Market:—Firm. Enquiry is fair.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan/Feb. shipment value 53/6
Market:—Fair trade
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
May/June shipment sellers 50/-
July/Aug. shipment buyers 49/3.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment nominal £7-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £19 10-0.
Rapeseed, Toria Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £18 0.
Feb/Mar shipment offered £17-12-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb. Spot	1/7-7/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb. Spot	1/8-1.8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. spot	1/7-3/4 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot.	1/7-7/8 Sellers.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 10.

Demand Bills	484 81

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 10.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7 quality), Spot,	15-1/2

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS.—Trade Support Increasing—Prices Opened lower, but advanced—Offerings Well Absorbed—Future 15 to 19 points Higher—Spot 15 points up at 13.00.

LOCAL.—Early scatter buying—Later liquidation of Oomra Contracts. Closed easy.

Private Cables and Reports.—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York—May highest 13-34 (1-31 p.m.) lowest 13-08 (10-13 a.m.) Market advanced on trade buying.

Liverpool—Hedge selling being easily absorbed. Undertone steady. Manchester much more encouraging.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable dated 10th instant (5-50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Better demand for actual. Better news from Manchester. Situation looks sound. Looks as if the market would do better."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Narden and Co., cable under date 10th instant as under:—

"Buying now general. Southern offering continues small."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—In the American markets trade buying is becoming increasingly in evidence with a consequent steady undertone. Whilst at present we can hardly expect a rapid revival we look for steady markets with an upward tendency, and would take advantage of any breaks to effect purchases.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 5 points lower on unfavourable Liverpool cables. The market ruled quiet during the first hour, but in the later trading prices advanced on trade buying. The offerings were on a small scale and were well absorbed by fresh speculative buying. At 1-30 p.m. prices reached the highest point of the day when may contracts were quoted at 13.34. At the advance there was some profit taking and the prices declined 6 points before the close. The closing prices show an advance of 15 to 19 points. There was better demand for spot cotton and the prices were raised by 15 points. New Orleans spot also advanced by 18 points and closed at 13.04.

Yesterday the Liverpool market opened 2 points better on parity with previous day's New York close and eased of on profit taking. There was moderate hedge selling which was easily absorbed. The market presented a steady undertone and prices improved before the close on much more encouraging Manchester reports. The closing prices shiw an advance of 2 points for the near months, while distant positions improved 4 points. Spot quotations were easy 4 points at 6.96—

As observed in our recent reports, the market is showing more strength. The little hedge selling which comes in the market is readily absorbed. The general sentiment is now distinctly in favour of a further advance and would recommend buying in easier markets.

LOCAL MARKET.

In response to better cables from New York, our market to-day opened for Broach April/May delivery at Rs. 258. Prices improved by half a rupee per candy on scattered buying. At this level one Japanese firm came out as a free seller of Oomra discription and prices soon reverted to lower level. Local operators were gradually liquidating their purchases and the Marwari bazar sessions closed easy at 4 p.m. The Sewri market is closed to-day.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing.
Broach:				
April/May	258	258/8	257/4	257/4
Jan./Apl.	262/8	263/8	262/8	262/8
Oomra:				
Dec./Jan.	251	251	248/8	248/8
March	244/8	245	244	244
May	246/8	247/8	245/8	245/8
Bengal:				
Dec./Jan.	225	225/8	225	225
March	218	218/8	217/8	217/8

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	7,076	1,49,949	1,55,413
Central India	3,555	68,898	1,39,277
Barsi and Nagar	3,884	68,508	81,596
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,770	20,354	26,937
Berar	9,566	1,79,782	1,68,447
Central Provinces	3,660	54,475	82,835
Total Oomras	29,451	5,41,966	6,54,535
Dholera	738	17,126	81,462
N. W. Provinces	880	39,716	1,13,571
Rajputana	49	11,243	39,042
Sind-Punjab	2,460	38 640	91,796
Broach	105	239	1,110
Coompta & Dharwar	1,894	17,834	12,513
Westerns- Northerns		8,623	8,946
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2.849	6,441
Persian		2,849	1,879
American		52,841	143
Egyptian and African		19,834	28,454
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		44	352
Total	35,577	7,55,936	10,38,717

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st. Sept. to 6th. Jan.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	450	82,448	1,56,200
Japan & China	3,000	2,37,913	3,52,459
Coast Ports	60	4,702	8,666
Up-country by Rail		38,678	4,136
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		31,514	66,496
Total	3,510	3,95,255	5,87,957

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

			Delivery Contracts Ready. Jan Mill Terms. New	
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.		
"	Fine	"	235/38	+9
"	F.G.	"	230/32	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	235/37	
"	F.G.	"	230/31	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	268/70	
Nagpur	"	"	265/68	+20
Yeotmal	"	"	250/55	
Arvi	"	"	260/62	
Amraoti	"	"	253/55	
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	250/55	+4
Mulkapur	"	"	240/45	
Khandesh	"	"	235/40	-8/9
Muthia	"	"	230/35	-13/4
"	F.G.	"	....	-17/8
			old. Feb.Mar.	
Broach	Fine	"	240/45	+13+9
Coompta		M. G.	260/65	
Westerns	Good.	"	215	
Cambodia	Fine	"	275/85	
Kalegin	"	"	200	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about a pence or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing quotations

Jan-Feb-March sh. 20/11 per cwt.
Ready Rs. 18/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Dec. sh. 20/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March sh. 20/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept. sh. 18/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec. sh. 18/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAMNAGAR, C.I.F.:—
December sh. 20/6 per cwt
January sh. 20/9 per cwt.
Jan-Feb-March sh. 10/11 per cwt.

B.R.B. BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 18/8 per cwt.
Shipment December sh. 19/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March sh. 20/5 per cwt F.B.H.

BELGIAN BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. sh. 19/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

GERMAN CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov./Dec. sh. 19/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Weak.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar, per cwt. 21/3
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/4-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/6
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/7
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Karachi:—
Jyly/Sept. per cwt. 18/7-3/4

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India's Profit for the half year ended 31st December last is as under:—

	Rs.
Net Profit for the half-year ended 31st December, 1926	35,49,400
Brought forward from 30th June, 1926	29,50,300
Total	64,99,700
Dividend declared for half-year at 16 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax absorbing	45,00,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	7,50,000
Transferred to Pension Fund	3,00,000
Carried forward	9,49,700
Total	64,99,700

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day for January settlement purposes.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Jan. 11

JUTE.

Albion	535	Howrah	45/4
Alliance	580	India	
Alexandra	360	Kamarhatty	688
Anglo-India	410	Kankanarrah	550
Auckland	284	Kelvin	885
Barnagore	219	Khardha	500
Bally	236	Kinnison	1025
Birla	11/8	Lansdowne	312
Belvedere	630	Lawrence	627
Budge-Budge	528	Lothian	485
Caledonian	612	Naihati	500
Chapdani	195	National	33/4
Clivo	29/12	New Central	645
Craig	5/8	Northbrook	57
Cheviot	317	Nudea	48
Dalhousie	460	Orient	265
Delta	601	Preside t	9/2
Empire	57	Reanliau	76/8
Fort Gloster	934	Scyoorah	33
Fort William	372	Scendard	490
Gondalpara	1050	Union	625
Gourepore	760	Waverly	7
Hukumchand	14/8	HESSIAN	14/13
Hooghly	85	JUTE	65/8

COTTON

Agra United		Dunbar	175
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	4
Bengal Nagpur	24	New Ring	

COAL

Burrakur	19	Kurdi	
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria	
Gusick and		New Kendah	
Musalia		Raneegunge	31/14
Katras Jherriah		Samla Kendra	

MISCELLANEOUS

B.B. Petrol'm.		1 Standrad	
B.I. Corporn	4/10	Wagon	32
B.I. " D		Marshails	4/4
Burma Corp	10/4	Madon Theatres	5/6
C.P. Cement		Scindia Steam	
Howra Oil		Titagar Paper	
Hume Pipe		Thorney Croft.	
I.I. Still	10/4	Imperial Bank	1570
		Conty.	395

Remarks:—
Jute shares opened quiet. Closing steady coals remained unchanged. Government securities were steady. 3½ per cent Govt. Paper 77/8, 4 per cent New Loan 1990-70 89.

WHEAT AND LINSEED MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

To-day the wheat market ruled very steady. So far few tenders are issued against January Contracts and bulls are willing to take them up. This feeling has compelled the bears to cover up their short interest which resulted in gradual improvement in prices.

The linseed market ruled steay with a small business.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	7 11 0
Wheat May	7 7 0
Linseed May	10 10 9

The following are the closing rates of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

Ready Delivery Terms.

	per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Linseed Bold Brown	10 4 0
Linseed Small Brown	9 13 0
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerath	12 0 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0
Castorseed Bold	9 12 0
Castorseed Small	10 12 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	11 12 0
Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh	12 0 0
Gingellyseed Bold 85/15	15 0 0
Gingellyseed Small	14 0 0
Cottonseeds	3 15 6
Wheat white Delhi/Cawnpore 70/30	7 9 0
Wheat Karachi Bungla	7 10 0
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/30	7 10 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

The gold market continues steady with no new feature. The closing prices are as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Bar Gold Spot	21 7 6
Posh delivery	21 7 6
Mah delivery	21 8 0
Fagan delivery	21 8 6
Double options premium:—	
Posh delivery	0 0 6
Mah delivery	0 1 9
Sovereigns	13 7 9

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

London quotations yesterday improved 3/16d. China advices are also better. Our market opened to-day steady with a better inquiry. The undertone of the market is fairly steady and closing prices remained as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Spot Silver	57 8 0
Posh delivery	57 4 6
Mah delivery	57 3 0
Fagan delivery	56 13 0
Double options premium:—	
Posh	0 11 0
Mah	1 8 0

London Tone:—Quiet and steady. India and China bought. Continent sold.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto noon the 10th inst:—

Wheat	11,521 cwts.
Linseed	1,335 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	327 "
Gingellyseeds	1,428 "
Poppyseeds	7 "
Groundnuts	14,421 "
Castorseed	2,345 "
Rice	4,293 "
Myrabollams	7,704 "
Cottonseed	18,516 "
Gram	696 "
Joowar	551 "
Maize	23 "
Barley	120 "
Bajree	2,780 "
Coal	2,721 tons.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 95/3.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 102/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/11.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 192? Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due Rs. 88.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due Rs. 114.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs.
Tone of Market:—Market closed quiet. Forward rate for 3-1/2 per cent Rs. 77/12 1945/55 Rs. 107/13.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

Jan. 11

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	"	0 10
Century	"	0 10
Jacob	"	0 10
E. D. Sassoon	"	0 10
Elphinstone	"	0 10
Apollo	"	0 10
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	"	0 13
Century 6404-8705	"	0 14
Hindustan Mill	"	0 14
Fazal (Mahal)	"	0 14
Phoenix	"	0 13
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	0 13
Manekji (Patangia)	"	0 13
Kalamardan	"	0 13
Daud Sahib	"	0 12
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14
Hindustan Mill	"	0 14
David Mill	"	0 14
Apollo	"	0 14
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	"	0 13
Gold Mohor	"	0 13
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 13
Century (Bugle)	"	0 12
Apollo (Paala)	"	0 12
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	0 12
Sakuntala	"	0 12
Sundari Brand	"	0 12
Globe	"	0 12
Rachael	"	0 12
Pe?shi	"	0 13
Maher	"	0 13
LEPAD:—		
Spring	"	0 13
Textile	"	0 13
Century	"	0 13
Maher	"	0 13
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0
Jacob	"	0 14
Century	"	0 14
Mun Mill	"	0 15
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	0 15
Century	"	0 14
Jacob	"	0 13
Mun Mill	"	0 14
1386 Tata	"	2 11
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12
Jamshed	"	3 12
Century	"	4 4
Pearl Pabaney	"	3 15
Hindustan No. 902	"	4 2
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	"	10 8
2020 Jacob	"	5 8
58000 Kurla	"	5 4
1325 Morarji	"	5 7
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	"	7 5
Hindustan	"	7 5
E. D. Rachael	"	6 2
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13
Textile	"	0 13
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 13
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 3
777 Crescent	"	2 1
Apollo David	"	2 1
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0
Great	"	1 0
Phoenix		
Kohinoor	"	1 1
Tata	"	1 1
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14
David	"	0 14
Mahal		0 14

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1/-
12 cakes Rs. 3/-

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
Lakab Dutt Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Rt. Rev. Bishop G. S. Arundale on "The Problem of Death" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

General meeting of Journalists' Association of India at the Central Cooperative Institute, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, at 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

Public lecture by Rt. Rev. Bishop G. S. Arundale on "The Gospel of Light" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. S. Saklatwala, M. P., arrives by S. S. Razmak.

SUNDAY, Jan. 16.

South Indians in Bombay present welcome address to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Programme commences at 4 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to indefinite delay.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

SARASWATHI SANGEETHA SABHA.

The second Annual General Body Meeting of Saraswathi Sangeetha Sabha will be held at the Sabha premises on Sunday (the 23rd instant) at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

MR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop G. S. Arundale will lecture in English at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), on "The Problem of Death." The lecture is open to the public.

RESPONSIVISTS' MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Executive of the Responsive Co-operation Party will be held on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. in the Chamber of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, High Court, Bombay.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

The investiture of Dr. Dominic D'Monte, brother of Mgr. D'Monte with the insignia of Knighthood of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (conferred by H. H. Pope Pius XI.) by H. H. Mgr. E. Mooney, the Delegate Apostolic, will take place to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY.

Dr. N. A. F. Moos will give an illustrated lecture on Astronomy at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), 12th instant at 9-15 p.m. Mr. W. H. Neilson, O.B.E., Chairman of Bombay Port Trust has kindly consented to preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—Small-pox attacks 6, deaths 3; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (xclusive of the stillborn) 90; Total mortality this day last year was 78.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

There will be a public meeting in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th instant at 9 p.m., of all Saraswats residing in Bombay and Suburbs to consider a communication (Rayas) received from His Holiness Shreemat Anandashrama Swamiji from Chitrapur Math, Shirali. All members of the Community are requested to attend.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the A. E. S. Old Boys' Union, Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, Students' Brotherhood, Young Mens' Hindu Association, Marathi High School a public meeting to mourn the loss of Prof. V. K. Rajwade a great historian and Research Scholar will be held on Wednesday, the 12th inst. at 6 p.m. in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 19th instant. Correspondence per Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following have been elected members of the Managing Committee of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association for the years 1927 and 1928:—

Messrs. K. R. P. Shroff (President, re-elected); Rajendra Somnarayan (Vice-president, reelectd); Amratlal Kalidas (Vice-President); Ardeshir Behramji Kanga (Hon. Treasurer, re-elected); Chunilal Virchand; Premji Nagardas; Hargovandas Mulji; Jivatlal Partapsi; Vadilal Poonamihand; Jamnadas Mathuradas Baxi; P. M. Madan; B. A. Billimoria; Amratlal Ratanchand; Samaldas Parbhudas; and Mansukhlal Chhaganlal.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

There have been further donations towards the Funds of the above Institution now totalling Rs. 38,52,479 of which the amount previously acknowledged was Rs. 38,51,036, and also a sum of Rs. 750 from Mr. Furdoonji Cawasji Petit, being the amount contributed by him "in pious memory of the late Mr. Khurshedjee Cawasjee Petit towards the purchase of a microscope, etc."

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

20 SEATS TO BE RESERVED FOR OFFICIALS.

NAMES TO BE ANNOUCED TO-DAY?

As announced in the "Chronicle" last week, H. E. the Governor-in-Council in a Cabinet meeting on Monday made the final choice on the question of nominations to the Bombay Legislative Council. Out of the 28 seats 20 would be reserved for officials while the rest would be distributed as under:—Labour 3, Indian Christian community 1, Anglo-Indian community 1, Depressed classes 2 and cotton interests 1. The result of the deliberations would be announced this evening or to-morrow (Thursday) and the nominations well also include of at least one lady.

BLAVATSKY LODGE.

FOUNDATION-STONE LAID.

An interesting function took place on Tuesday morning at the foot of the French Bridge when the Rt. Rev. G. S. Arundale laid the foundation stone of the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society Building with full masonic rites. There was a large gathering, mostly of the Theosophists, and the members of the Star of the East assisted in the procession.

Hon. Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji after the ceremony read a message from Mr. C. Jinarajandas expressing a hope that the new headquarters would be a powerful centre of the Brotherhood.

SCOUT FUNCTIONS AND THEIR EXPENSES.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S RESOLVE.

At a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee held on Tuesday evening in the Corporation, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai presiding, it was resolved to meet the necessary expenditure from the Boy Scouts, Fund for the two Scout functions to be performed by H. E. the Governor at Ghatkopar and Worli on the 18th and 25th instant, respectively.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS

Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. S. B. Bilimoria have been elected President and Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, respectively, for the year 1927.

AIR DRIVE IN INDIA.

PLEASANT FLIGHT IN "CITY OF D ELHI

DELHI, Jan 11.

Seven lady passengers and three press representatives were taken for a pleasant flight this morning in the "City of Delhi". The press was represented by Mr. Coatman, Director of Public Information, Government of India, Mr. Durga Das, representing the Associated Press and Mr. J. N. Sahni, representing the "Hindustan Times". The other passengers included Mrs. Lothian, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Coatman and Mrs. Barstod. The air liner proceeded from the new cantonment and flew over New Delhi giving a most fascinating view of the new capital, while Old Delhi and within its massive walls King Shahjahan's Fort and the Viceregal Lodge were crossed in quick succession, the air liner cruising at hundred miles an hour. The liner ascended and descended smoothly and a perfect landing was made.—A. P.

THE DUKE REACHES LAS PALMAS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Las Palmas.—H. M. S. Renown has arrived here. It was feared that heavy weather would prevent the Duke and Duchess of York from landing in small boats, but the swell moderated enabling their Highnesses to carry out their prearranged visit.—Reuter.

SIKHS PERFORM GURU GOBIND'S BIRTHDAY.

BENARES, Jan. 11.

The birthday of Sri Guru Gobindsinuh was celebrated here yesterday. In the afternoon the sikhs here started a procession of Guru Granth Sahab through the main roads. No restrictions were made and nothing untoward happened.—Free Press.

SRINIVASA IYENGAR RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the "Srinivasa Iyengar Reception Committee" will be held at "Srikrishna Vilas" Lakkani Terrace, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 12th January, 1927, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to consider some important matters. Owing to the exigency of time individual notices could not be sent. It is hoped members will make it a point to attend.

HIGH COURT.

DECREE FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

HUSBAND CHARGED WITH ADULTERY AND DESERTION.

Before the Chief Justice and Justices Fawcett and Crump at the High Court was heard the reference made by the District Judge of Poona for confirmation of the decree *nisi* passed by him granting divorce to Mrs. Edith Walsh of Kirkee, Poona, from her husband.

It was stated by the petitioner, Mrs. Edith Walsh, that she was lawfully married to Mr. Edward Walsh of the Vacuum Oil Co., Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, in September 1919 at Lucknow. Thereafter they lived together at Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow and other places, the last being at Kirkee, and they had one issue of the marriage. The petitioner alleged that since 1921, she had been deserted by her husband who committed adultery with one Miss Grant of Delhi and with one Miss Hilda Rose. With the latter he lived as husband and wife at Watson's Hotel, Bombay, in 1922, and had a photograph taken of himself with her at Mussorie under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh. The petitioner therefore prayed for dissolution of marriage from her husband on the grounds of desertion and adultery under section 10 of the Divorce Act.

The evidence in the case disclosed that after leaving the petitioner in 1921, the husband had visited her at Poona during one or two week ends in 1924, and this gave rise to a point as to whether it did not constitute "residence" with the petitioner within the meaning of the Divorce Act, so as to operate as a break in the statutary period of desertion for 2 years. Their lordships after considering the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that these casual visit did not affect the duration of desertion since the husband left the petitioner in 1921. They also held that the parties were domiciled in British India, and that, therefore, the Poona Court had jurisdiction to hear the case. The decree of dissolution of marriage passed by the District Judge was therefore valid, and the Court passed an order confirming the same.

DARING THEFT AT THAKURDWAR.

HOUSE BROKEN OPEN & JEWELLERY STOLEN.

While the wife and daughter of Mr. Jagjivandas K. Mehta, a hosiery merchant residing on the top floor of Mapla Mahal, Thakurdwar were away between 8 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. his room was broken open and Jewellery and ornaments valued at Rs. 7,000 were stolen. Mr. Mehta had left his house at 12-30 in the noon while his wife and daughter went out for some purchases at about 3 p.m. after having locked the door. When they returned at 4-30 p.m. they found the door wide open and a bundle of their valuable clothes in the middle. The bolt on which the lock was fastened was removed and a cupboard was broken open. By means of the keys that were thus obtained the other drawers were, it seems, opened and a box containing Jewellery and ornaments was immediately removed. The other cupboard in the room was also tried but it did not give way. The clothes bundled and the bed that bore some fresh blood-stains while the sharp long instrument jimi with which the bolt was apparently broken was lying besides the bundle. Mr. Mehta on receiving information, complained to the police who are making inquiries.

It is said that a similar theft was committed in the same room some months ago.

A PROFESSIONAL KIDNAPPER.

Kidnapping children for the purpose of taking away their ornaments appeared to be the favourite occupation of one Ramchandra Buddhan and Parsya Luxmon who were placed on six separate charges before Mr. Khairaz the 2nd Presidency Magistrate for kidnapping various children and committing theft in respect of their ornaments. Inspector Barodia who conducted the prosecution led evidence that the accused went about the Kamatipura locality, and after decoying them to side lanes removed ornaments from their person in the shape of earrings, armlets and other articles, of wear. One of the accused was pointed out by one of the children to the police about 20th December last and in consequence of inquiries made, several ornaments were recovered from Marwaris with whom they were pledged. The accused were accordingly arrested and the complainants were subsequently traced who identified their property.

On their plea of guilty and on the evidence before his has His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced them to nine and sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment on the various charges.

VET ANOTHER SEGREE INCIDENT.

While lighting a segree, the saree of Kripa Mary Chouhan a Christian girl aged 16 caught fire and she sustained severe burns. The flames were immediately put out but not without causing serious hurt to Kripa. As she was not willing to go to the Hospital she was treated at home. After a month's treatment she died on Monday.

At an inquest held on Tuesday the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by accidental burns.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

IMPERIAL AGRICULTURIST'S EVIDENCE.

PUSA, Jan. 10.

"It is my opinion that the first step should be that of setting the administration in order and that an orderly survey should be made of the means available for an organised attack on the present terrible state of agriculture and livestock in India," said Mr. Henderson, Imperial Agriculturist in his evidence to-day before the Royal Commission on Agriculture. He thought that the Agricultural Departments had so far merely touched the fringe of the possible problems for investigation and research.

The great dangers were misdirected effort, waste and extravagance and in his opinion the real duty of the Central Government was to direct effort and public opinion along the proper lines. Money was always available for the prosecution of research, either from the trade or the public interested. It would be regrettable to see a number of agencies all working independently and not using their energies in the best possible manner.

COMPLICATING FACTORS

Mr. Henderson gave it as his opinion that the stage had now been reached in the history of the Agricultural Departments of India at which the greatest necessity was the thorough revision and reorganisation of the existing administrative system. The outstanding feature of the growth of these Departments was that their expansion had been extremely unequal. Other factors which complicated the situation were: Firstly the provinces had purely political boundaries. In some cases they were less homogenous than the continent of Europe. Homogeneous tracts, also, spread through two or three provinces. Secondly there was a large area under Indian states which, in many cases, were practically independent. If the present state of affairs continued some of the provinces would have very large organisations and would completely overshadow not only other provinces but also the agricultural machinery of the Central Government. In his opinion the time had arrived for a thorough consideration of this situation.

GOVT.'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It would be very difficult to see how problems which affected two or more provinces could be properly taken in hand and questions affecting trade export crops and large Indian States would probably remain in abeyance. The Government of India was responsible for questions of a national character in India and it did not seem that these could be suitably solved by handing over the direction of affairs to be dealt with piecemeal by provincial departments. The simplest and most logical method of expansion for the Central Government Department, added the witness, might have begun about the time when owing to the growth of the provincial departments it was found expedient to replace covenanted civil service directors by members of the Agricultural Service. If this had been done a thoroughly sound nucleus would have been available for eventually building up a business-like department on sound lines. He urged that the Government of India must have a strong central executive body to co-ordinate and to advise on all questions of an agricultural nature in India. Such a central executive authority had been found necessary in all parts of the world, and a very good model for India to copy would be the Central Department in the United States of America.—A.P.

CONSTABLE DISMISSED FOR CARELESSNESS.

SEQUEL TO BYCULLA JAIL ESCAPE.

As a sequence of the daring bid of liberty by two undertrial prisoners from the Byculla Station cell on Monday morning, the Constable on duty has been dismissed for having been guilty of allowing their escape. The Police Commissioner's order runs as follows: "Police Constable No. 8314/D Arjun Dadu Redker, is guilty of allowing two important prisoners in a C.I.D. inquiry to escape from the Byculla lock-up cells on the morning of January 10, 1927, without offering any practical resistance whatsoever. He is, therefore, dismissed from the Bombay City Police force with effect from to-day, January 10, 1927."

The escaped prisoners are still at large. Their successful coup is giving anxiety to the authorities as both of them are old jail birds. The description of the prisoners given in a police circular is: "A Christian male named Marshall Almado, 30 years, white complexion, 5' 5", wearing grey woollen coat and a dirty white pant—A Goanese Christian male named Symon Rak de Souza, 30 years, sallow complexion, 5' 4", well built, slight beard, wearing a dirty white pant and coat."

MAHATMA TO VISIT VANKANER

VANKANER, Jan. 11.

Gandhiji has promised to visit the city when he comes over to Kathiawar in March next.—Free Press.

MAHATMAJI LEAVES BENARES

BENARES, Jan. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi left Benares yesterday evening directly for Daltonganj to commence his Bihar tour.—Free Press.

COTTON SLUMP SEQUEL.

UGANDA BUDGET SHOWS DEFICIT.

COMMITTEE FORMED FOR RETRENCHMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Nairobi.—Owing to slump in the cotton market, the Uganda Budget shows a deficit of 200,000 as the result of the reduced receipt of taxes. Surplus balances will be used to balance the budget and a committee is being formed to consider economies.—Reuter's Special.

MR. MASANI RETIRES FROM MUNICIPAL SERVICE

COMMISSIONER'S LETTER TO STANDING COMMITTEE.

One of the items of business for consideration at the meeting of the Standing Committee to be held on (Wednesday), is the question of granting pension to Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary, who is retiring from 15th inst. In his letter to the Committee, dated the 10th January 1927, the Commissioner writes:—

"I have the honour to state that Mr. R. P. Masani, whose permanent post is that of Municipal Secretary, has asked for permission to retire with effect from the 15th January 1927, the day on which his leave expires.

Mr. Masani is entitled to maximum pension of Rs. 416.10-8 under Pension, etc. Regulation No. 11, (a). Under Regulation 11 (c) this amount may be increased for specially meritorious service by such amount not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per annum as the Standing Committee may recommend and then the Corporation may approve."

Letter, dated the 20th December 1926, from Mr. R. P. Masani is given below:—

"I have the honour to state that the leave granted to me by the Corporation expires on the 15th January next. As previously intimated, I submit herewith this application for permission to retire from the Municipal service on pension, and request that you will be so good as to place it before the Standing Committee as required by Rule 10 of the Pension Regulations."

RETURN OF WORLD TEACHER

BISHOP ARUNDALE'S LECTURE.

Bishop Geo. Arundale delivered an interesting lecture on the 'Return of the world teacher" at C. J. Hall on Tuesday evening before a large gathering.

10 years ago, he said, an Order of the Rising Sun was founded in Benares who believed that a great teacher was to return to the world. Since then the order had become a world-wide organization consisting of hundreds of thousands of members. They all believed in the return of the world teacher, but now they believed that that great teacher had already come. That centre of belief was Krishnamurti and the speaker as a teacher of experience felt some years ago that that young man had a remarkable and great future before him. That young man now had become the head and inspiring leader of the devoted followers all over the world. He (Krishnamurti) was the vehicle of the great teacher. Great teachers and great men in the past, he said, came in the time of great crisis to take the world out of the darkness into light. In every part of the world now there were discord, discontent, restlessness, misery, sorrow, and grief which constituted a great crisis. The crisis in the past as well as now was caused by the absence of brotherhood between man and man and existence of distrust and hatred among men. Krishnamurti was making people of the west happy by his doctrine of brotherhood, and he urged India to give him welcome and recognise him as the great World Teacher.

BROAD-BASED ADMINISTRATION.

DR. CURTIUS TO FORM NEW EXECUTIVE

BERLIN, Jan. 11.

After deliberating with the leaders of all the parties Gen. Von Hindenburg has entrusted Doctor Curtius, Minister of Economics in the last Cabinet, with the formation of the new Government. Curtius belongs to the Right wing of the People's Party and desires to include in the Cabinet all bourgeois parties from Democrats to Nationalists.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Wilson attended a meeting of the Bombay Baby Week Committee on Tuesday, the 11th January.

The Governor of Bombay received H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda at Government House Bombay on Tuesday, the 11th January.

Mr. Shankarlal Banker, General Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association, arrives in Madras on the 15th instant. He and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar will undertake a short tour in connection with the khadi work in South India.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

A record gold output of over ten million ounces valued at approximately 42 million sterling has been declared by Transvaal mines for 1926.—Reuter's Special.

MR. SAKLATWALA'S PROGRAMME.

STAYING IN INDIA FOR SIX WEEKS.

RECEPTION AT KARACHI

Mr. Saklatwala writing to a friend from London on 23rd December last says:—

"I expect reaching Bombay on 14th January.....In 6 weeks I want to do as much as I can all over India."

We further understand from a reliable source that a fitting welcome including a procession and public meetings and parties await Mr. Saklatwala at Karachi. The detailed programme of his tour in Sind will be published later.

SATURDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

BOMBAY, Jan 10.

Under the auspices of the Reception Committee, a public meeting will be held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, on Saturday the 15th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) The entrance shall be by tickets from annas eight to Rs. 5/-. Tickets can be had from The "Indian National Herald" and The "Advocate of India" Office, Dalal Street, Fort, and at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, 4. A purse of the whole proceeds will be presented to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M. P.

SUNDAY'S MEETING CANCELLED.

The Joint Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress informs that a general labour meeting announced to be held on Sunday, (the 16th inst.), at 6-30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya in honour of Mr. Shapurjee Saklatwala, M.P., is cancelled."

RECEPTION AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, Jan. 11.

A proposal is now before the Karachi Municipality to allot a sum of Rs. 500 to cover the expenses of according a public reception to Mr. Saklatvala M.P., who is visiting Karachi shortly.—A. P.

CANCER RESEARCH.

A DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY OF POWERFUL SERUM

RUGBY, Jan. 11.

Discoveries which are regarded as promising have been made by Doctor Thomas Lumsden who gave up a rich West-End practice two years ago to devote himself to cancer research. No official details are yet available, as Dr. Lumsden is anxious to avoid making any definite claim to cure for cancer. It is understood, however, that he has succeeded in producing the powerful serum which has not only cured cancer in rats but rendered them immune from any recurrence of disease. Dr. Lumsden's task is now to achieve the same results with human beings. He read a paper on the subject before the London Pathological Society a few days ago, and his statement made considerable impression.—B. O. W.

LORD SINHA.

TO RESUME DUTIES ON JUDICIAL COMMITTE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Lord Sinha, who came to Calcutta on Sunday, proposes to return to England to resume his duties on the Judicial Committee at the Privy Council after a short stay in India.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

London, Jan. 11.

Previous Closing Rate	13.28
To-day's Opening Rate	13.33
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	13.32
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL.

London, Jan. 11.

Previous Closing Rate	6.99
To-day's Opening Rate	7.05
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	7.07
Difference	+.08
Sowri	closed.
Kandy	267-8-0

LONDON SILVER AND GOLD MARKETS.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 11.

Silver Ready	25-7/16+1/8
Silver Forward	25-3/16+5/16

Tone:—Market steady.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 12, 1927.

THE ROOT PROBLEM.

"It was a commonplace of Indian politics that there could be no future for India as a nation, unless a spirit of co-operation of a sufficiently durable character was established and developed between the two great communities in all public matters."

G. K. GOKHALE.

Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since these wise and memorable words were spoken. But the two great communities, Hindu and Muslim, have, unfortunately, still to learn that a spirit of co-operation of a durable character is a 'sine que non' for the attainment of Swaraj. There was a time, brief but glorious, when under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi the leaders of the two communities realised the wisdom of uniting for combined political action and their attitude had a salutary effect in checking the growth of mutual discontent and distrust in the mass mind of the two sister communities. But recent events have shown that the influence of good and far-seeing leadership is on the wane and that there has been a practice more of non-co-operation in certain places between the two communities than of the co-operation which every right-minded Hindu or Muslim earnestly longs for.

Detached observers of the present Hindu-Muslim tension like Lord Sinha are struck by the fact that the masses of the two communities "are all right." This is very largely true. It is only the leaders who pursue their quarrels for political ends. One great source of the dissensions and differences is to be found in the different outlook from which the Hindu and Muslim political fanatics approach the question of communal representation. In provinces, where a variety of circumstances combine to keep the fanatical elements in check, these differences do not assume that large and disconcerting preponderance which makes that far too small a section of advanced Hindus and Muslims who think it a duty to be Indians first and everything else afterwards despair at times of finding a happy solution for them. But a solution must be found, and it must be found by Hindus and Muslims themselves not by an extraneous agency. In fact, no extraneous authority can in the circumstances provide by executive fiat a solution acceptable to both the parties. It is encouraging to learn that on the eve of the legislative season at Delhi a number of Hindu and Muslim legislators are to meet in conference to consider the question of the differences, political and otherwise, which keep the two communities apart. We hope a determined attempt will be made at such a conference to thrash out the matter frankly and fully, without mental reservations or without the idea of shelving to another occasion any inconvenient aspect of the question. Let it be freely recognised that communal representation by separate electorates, although unpalatable to the majority, is looked upon, wrongly as we think, as a safeguard by the minorities in this country, and particularly by the largest minority, the Muslims. The latter, as the resolutions of the Muslim League indicate, are anxious for a revision of the Lucknow Pact on lines which will secure them "effective and adequate representation." Let them remember, however, that there are other minorities in the country, who are now as vocal as they themselves, who are equally anxious to secure effective and adequate representation in the legislatures.

One can easily understand the fear of the Hindus in those provinces where they are in a minority to interpret this emphasis on the part of the Muslims on effective and adequate representation as another inroad upon their strength in the Councils. But we would urge upon Hindu leaders in the Punjab and in Bengal to remember that they must approach this question from the point of view of satisfying the legitimate demands of a community whose contention could easily have been appreciated by them had the Hindus been themselves in a minority position in the country. And we would urge upon the Muslim leaders to beware that a great harm is done to their claims if their emphasis on effective and adequate representation only means that they must have a larger accession of political strength in the legislatures even in provinces where numerically they are one-sixteenth or one-twentieth of the whole population, as, for example, in Madras or the Central Provinces. It would be far better for them to enunciate definite proposals at the Delhi Conference which show a real spirit of give and take. It was in that spirit that the Lucknow Pact was evolved and confirmed. Circumstances may have impaired its utility or its equitable nature in the eyes of leaders of both communities, but we earnestly hope, at the ensuing Conference, there will be no waiting by one side until the other "shows its hand." That is not the manner in which two great sister communities, whose leaders have intelligence enough to realise that on their mutual differences those in authority naturally thrive, can build up a United and Free India.

AN ECONOMIST'S COMPLAINT

We publish elsewhere a letter addressed to us by Principal M. L. Tannan of the Sydenham College of Commerce, who has apparently been very much hurt by our remarks on the Economic Conference over which he presided at Calcutta. But we confess that even the most careful consideration of the meagre points brought out by the Principal in his letter leaves us unrepentant and our previous criticism quite untouched. To take his second point first, we still hold that the Conference was indeed saturated with a semi-official air and served—however unwittingly—to advance the cause of officialdom as a counter-blast to the more vigorous proceedings of the Commercial Congress. The learned Principal reminds us that the Conference was graced by such well-known publicists as Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. B. F. Madon and such an independent economist as Prof. K. T. Shah. But the Principal may well note that these gentlemen apparently felt themselves so very much oppressed by the surcharged air of this Conference that they hardly appear to have taken any part in its proceedings. And Prof. Shah who could have given points to many of the luminaries who shone with reflected lustre at that Conference must have, indeed, been grieved to see many of his colleagues disfiguring the high traditions of academic independence to the establishment of which he has made valuable contribution.

Principal Tannan meticulously draws our attention to his disquisition on the ratio question. On going over that part of his speech we find it marred by errors of omission and commission that lie on the very surface of his arguments. While referring to the report of the Herschell Committee he quietly chose to forget the arguments—so very much familiarised to us now by Sir Purshotamdas and Mr. Madon—of the minority who recommended 1s. 3d. and who dwelt at length on the evils of the higher ratio of 1s. 4d. Proceeding Principal Tannan did not find a word to say about the recommendation of the Fowler Committee for opening a gold mint in India and the consequent tussle between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, to which Sir Purshotamdas has drawn such special attention. And coming to the ratio itself has not the President damned the popular case about the enormous losses—running into nearly 50 crores—suffered by farmers and exporters, with faint praise? For no sooner had he referred in one little sentence—when a whole paragraph should have been devoted—to the farmers' losses than he sought to counteract its effect by adding some futile words about "small producers and agricultural labourers." The same criticism applies to his roundabout remarks on agricultural debts to which we have already referred and which, as the whole world knows, are always affected by a higher ratio. We are not very much worried over the liberal encomiums showered by "Forward" of Calcutta on the Principal's speech though we are a little grieved to see that even nationalist papers in other parts of India are not able fully to apprize the real value of such speeches on account of comparative apathy on the subject. On every one of the recommendations of the Currency Commission which have been approved of by Government, the Principal has only satisfied himself by writing redundant commentaries wherein some doubts and difficulties are just casually mentioned only to destroy them all the better—with the result that, in the speech, the official case reigns supreme.

DEEPEST REVERENCE.

The Kashi Sadar Trust has, again, appealed for assistance necessary for an adequate preservation of the ghats which express the glory, artistic and spiritual, of Benares. Raja Motichand had nearly eight months ago made the same appeal. The response during the period has been ineffective. The thought that the sacred buildings at Benares should be in danger of damage and destruction was, the Viceroy remarked in his thoughtful reply to the Trust, "enough to disturb not only the minds of those in whose religion Benares holds so exceptional a place but also of many like myself who, members of other religions, know that it has for ages been an object of the deepest reverence to the whole Hindu community." That is, in fact, so. But the response, ineffective hitherto, suggests something fundamentally wrong in the mental make-up of those who have either reduced that reverence to an intellectual luxury or have degraded it as only a religious fetish. The damage has, it is true, occurred, over a long series of years. The river front has been damaged by the blocking of the sub-soil water by buildings along the front and erosion by the direct action of the river. The measures necessary for the adequate preservation of the river front are, indeed, enormously expensive and, as the Viceroy remarked, possibly a hazardous enterprise. Raja Motichand is himself against any hasty or piecemeal effort. The Viceroy, rightly, approves Raja Motichand's suggestion for a comprehensive initial survey of the river fronts. His suggestion for a conference of competent engineers, of representative administrators from the Indian States and of those who could employ their interest and means for the proposed work is, as we pointed out on a former occasion, equally reasonable and practicable. The sum suggested by the Viceroy for the preliminary work ought not to be beyond the resources of those who claim Kashi as the city of their deepest reverence. The kings and queens who, of old, expressed their reverence in the magnificent architectural setting alongside the crescent flow of the Ganges, have bequeathed for their descendants, the rulers of the Indian States, the conception of spiritual distinction and cultural prestige—a priceless legacy, which is, or ought to be, their proud privilege to preserve. Probably, the Maharana of Udaipur is not the only modern Indian ruler conscious of the obligations implicit in the artistic heritage which consecrates, since times immemorial, the sight and the heart of pilgrims, from every quarter, seeking peace and immortality. The probability will, let us hope, be soon a certainty. The thought of the damage to the glorious river front ought not to arouse the rulers alone. Reverence for the nation's spiritual acquisitions ought to stir the intellectuals to an organised, determined and effective crusade for its proper protection. Clever sophistry is not enough. Nor is the glamour of the complacent for the picturesque and the sentimental. If the nation's spiritual, artistic and cultural achievements have, in truth and as a living reality, the deep, inspiring significance they are brought up to respect, it must lead them towards the right response and the right action.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Negative Merit.

The speeches at the dinner of the Bombay Branch of the European Association were for the most part platitudinous. The speakers emphasized the need for sympathy and co-operation between Englishmen and Indians, a point on which there has always been general agreement. The speeches, however, had the negative merit of not being offensive like that of Mr. Langford James. His Excellency the Governor could not help mentioning how that speech recalled to his mind the line. "Save, oh, save me, from the candid friend." But at the same time His Excellency joined the Chairman of the Association in making out that Mr. James has been a much misunderstood man. This sympathy is due to Mr. James's letter to the Chairman which says: "The political watchword of the Association should in my opinion be 'Sane advance from sound foundations.' This end can only be furthered if the community gives unreservedly of its best to the good of the body politic and works sincerely and cordially with those of our Indian fellow-citizens who aim at the same objective." The plea for sanity must be appreciated, but "sound foundations" means one thing to Mr. James, another to the Viceroy and a third to the country.

Learning and Un-learning.

It is a pity that the Governor himself had little to say about the Reforms beyond stating that Indians have yet "much to learn, at any rate, of constitutional Government, from England." What a commentary on the British tutorship for a century and more! Besides, how can one learn genuine constitutional Government from a mere show of it? The Bengal Ordinance is worse than a show of Reform. It tramples down every principle of constitutional Government. Is it, again, teaching India constitutional Government to force Europeans into the higher services and secure to them the fattest salaries in the world regardless of the country's wishes or means? Is the Development Scheme an object-lesson in nation-building? The days are gone, the Governor says, when Mr. William Hick, that is, the European, thought it right "to take out of India all he could get in as short a time as possible." May be; but the days are not yet gone of Lloyds and Buchanans, of Heppers and Blacketts. If these modern mentors are allowed to go on much longer, India will have to unlearn a great deal to be once again fit for responsible Government.

The Right Attitude.

In welcome contrast with the amount of almost insurmountable prejudice with which the White settlers in South Africa regard the presence of the Indians in that country is the fair and equitable treatment that Australians are prepared to accord to the Indians, who are very small in number, in their midst. The extension of maternity benefits to Indian mothers resident in the Commonwealth and the admission of Indians to invalid and old age pensions by the Commonwealth Government as a result of recent legislation are an indication of such treatment. The visit of a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly like Mr. Shanmukham Chetty cannot have failed to impress the leaders of public opinion in Australia that only by the continuance and extension of such fair treatment can the relations between the two countries be amicably developed and strengthened.

"Advertising Karachi."

In a leading article which we wrote some time ago under the above title, we said about Captain Price, the representative in India of the "Daily Telegraph" of London, that "he is said to be canvassing orders for British goods and also booking space in the "Daily Telegraph's" directory of information." Captain Price writes to us now assuring us that he was not canvassing orders for British goods, that he was not booking space for the "Daily Telegraph's" directory of information, and that the paper does not even contemplate publishing such a directory. We regret we were misinformed and gladly apologise to Captain Price for our inaccurate reports of his doings in India. We wish we were also wrong in stating that the Karachi Port Trust gave Captain Price as much as £500 for advertising the Karachi Port in a single issue of the "Daily Telegraph." But that report, which is really the one that matters most, seems to be but too true. We have no quarrel with Captain Price for trying to get the best price for an advertisement. We only wish Indian public bodies to be careful of people's money and we are glad the Bombay Port Trust has in this matter given the right lead.

Gross Scandal.

Gross injustice has been done by the Government of the United Provinces to Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerjee. This able educationist was promoted eighteen months ago to the junior selection grade of the I. E. S. And now the same Government have cancelled the arrangement and have appointed an Englishman, Dr. Philips, in his place "with retrospective effect." This means that Mr. Mukerji will have to refund Rs. 4,500 unless Government are prepared to write off that amount and he will in any case lose Rs. 200 per month. Such a reversal of an old order is the more amazing because it is the same Governor and Minister that are responsible for both the orders. In the absence of a satisfactory explanation the affair cannot but appear as a scandalous racial favouritism.

PROSTITUTION IN BOMBAY.

A CITY WITHOUT CONSCIENCE.

BY MISS M K. DAVIS.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle")

During the past year the question of the Social Evil has frequently been brought prominently before the public eye. A series of sordid police court cases have done much to reveal some of the heinousness of commercialised vice. A few months ago a motion advocating the removal of certain brothels in the Foras Road locality brought before the Municipal Corporation was referred to the Police Commissioner for action. From time to time articles have appeared in the daily press apprising the public of the most glaring facts respecting prostitution. Finally last month the British Social Hygiene Delegation from England did much to awaken Bombay to the terrible incidence of venereal disease in her midst—the direct consequence of a wide-spread pollution of morals. So much for the rather negative results of the past year. What progress did it positively achieve? Two things stand out—the amendment of the Prostitution Act last July increasing its effectiveness and the inauguration of the new Children Aid Society last September—the precursor it is hoped—of the speedy operation of the Bombay Children Act whereby all children may be removed from brothels.

INADEQUATE LEGISLATION.

Are we satisfied with progress achieved during the past year? If not, what are our plans for the future? The only honest answer to the first question is admission of intense dissatisfaction. Thoughtful people realise that, if we retain conditions which to-day are morally (i.e., socially) impossible, to-morrow they will be fatal. Let us look into our reasons for intense dissatisfaction and suggest an outline for a forward policy during this year. Primarily we are dissatisfied with the Prostitution Act of 1923. In spite of the recent amendments increasing the penalty for solicitation and widening the power of the police—the Act is still very inadequate. It still lacks application to the whole Presidency. It still ignores some of the grossest forms of profiteering in vice. Landlords in certain places thrive on the proceeds of ill-gotten and exorbitant rents. Pimps, touts and procurers all ply their trade as busily as of yore—sheltering behind the mistress of the brothel—who is left untouched by the Act. Then the whole Act rests on a wrong basis—that of contracting with vice by sanctioning the toleration of its grossest forms in a segregated area. The outward beauty of Bombay is but a cloak hiding a multitude of sins. Look at the world-wide notoriety of the Grant Road district!

BROADCASTING VICE.

Bombay will learn by better experience what other countries in the West are learning in increasing numbers—that compacting with vice by regulation, toleration and segregation does not improve street order and lessen disease, but on the contrary it broadcasts vice by its advertisement and degrades the whole moral sense of a community. It increases prostitution private as well as public and it spreads disease. Those who know Bombay—know that Grant Road is but one of several vice areas. Look at the conditions in Kennedy Bridge, Fanuswadi, Khetwadi and Girgaum! Look at the increase of private prostitution throughout the whole city and especially in the Fort. And lastly look at the incidence of venereal disease in our midst and remember that the only medical supervision voluntarily adopted in brothels in Bombay is maintained in barely 2 per cent. of the total number and is in itself so superficial that it is but an added danger giving a false sense of a security which does not exist. Again medical supervision of brothels even in fully "regulated" countries is supervision of the woman only. What of her customers? They are left to spread contagion at will.

A FUTILE REMEDY.

Segregation of vice can never give immunity to the rest of a city. It can only mean

(Continued on Page 8.)

Men and Matters.

Mr. Blunt's exordium at the annual pow-pow of the European Association dinner on Monday night did not set the Thames on fire—in fact, far from showing the mailed fist like his Calcutta brother, he was prepared to shake hands with the kid glove.

* * *

That is the difference between Calcutta and Bombay. The Bombay European does have a sense of proportion.

* * * *

"What is bred in the blood," says a correspondent, "will be out in the bone." The best instance of this, he remarks, is the use of the term "Native" States by the "Herald".

* * *

Even the Government of India, he says, has specifically disallowed the use of the term "Native" and replaced the obsolete and offensive adjective by "Indian". But the "Herald", of course, has its own ideas of respecting Indian sentiment!

* * * *

We hear that anent our articles on police administration in Bombay, some big guns at the head police office are considerably annoyed. Some pressmen have been debarred from attending the head office, for the purpose of getting their fit-bits of daily information for popular consumption.

* * *

So an ancient and indefeasible right which pressmen enjoyed, we are informed—for very many years beyond my memory—has been abrogated.

* * *

However, to penalise the regular reporters for the sins of commission or omission of somebody who is not of the regular fraternity is neither fair nor politic, nor expedient, not in fact, anything that can be considered as playing the game.

INDIANS AND THE ARMY.

LT. KAIKHUSHRU D. FRAMJI.

It is a happy and healthy sign of the times that the needs of bodily development are being adequately recognised in these days. The last two or three generations paid too much heed to the mental as against the physical requirements of the people. It was a unilateral evolution devoid of symmetry and ridiculous of proportions. Just as for thousands of years our ancestors have engaged more on the investigations of the next world than on sane, virtuous and legitimate joys of this, our fathers and grandfathers thought that the body could with impunity be despised and the mind only catered for. They disregarded the intimate inter-relationship of the container and the contained. There could be no mind, sound or otherwise, without a body healthy or diseased. In some quarters it was stated that the feats like those of Mr. Nanshir Dakl and others who performed successful swimming trips to Uran and back were not on the right track. Similar mediaeval darkness encompasses yet the vision of the backward among us. They fail to appreciate the marvellous achievements of Scouter Davar who crossed three Continents on bicycle including the apalling desert of Sahara. Better that the rising generation should pay what may appear exaggerated importance to scientific and systematic exercises which conduce to health and longevity than that it betakes itself to cramming the head with facts of little present worth and dubious future use. To stunt the growth of the limbs, and become, not quite walking plagues in the phraseology of the Mahatma, but a store-house of unassorted information of little marketable value is not wisdom. As was pointed out, athletes are a more valuable asset of a community than the emaciated members of the myopic tribe, sinning against the laws of nature and hygiene who sport pince-nez, call themselves M.A.'s and eventually unfit themselves for the struggle for existence. One is led to these reflections by the early recognition of these axiomatic facts by the Parsis. Their Physical Culture Societies and appreciation of martial exercises like their correct estimate of the advantages of English education has been earlier than that of the other communities. It is no wonder then that some Parsis are among the first to be selected in the Indianisation of the army services. Mr. Kaikhushru D. Framji of Simla and Calcutta has won a membership in the Indian Army Reserve Officers. Two other Indians from the Punjab have been similarly distinguished. Young Mr. Framji, it may be noted, belongs to a peculiarly healthy stock and can count among his relatives and ancestors monogenarians. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's hereditary connection with India as well as his desire to further Indianisaton of the army account for the selections which, one hopes, will be steadily multiplied.

THOUSAND CHINAMEN BUTCHERED.

AMERICAN MARINES ORDERED TO CHINA.

CANTONESE GOVERNMENT ON TRIAL.

BRITISH ATTITUDE OF WATCHFULNESS.

British newspapers are giving editorial prominence to the situation in China. According to one of them, the Cantonese Government are on trial and the verdict will depend on their ability to maintain order in Hankow British attitude is said to be one of watchfulness rather than that of a general diplomatic action. There is no movement in the direction of recognising the Cantonese Government.

The latest messages state that the U. S. A. Navy Department has ordered a detachment of 300 marines to be transported to China.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Peking.—Wangchihpao, fifty miles from the birth place of Confucius, was the scene of a terrible butchery. The villagers opposed the bandits operating in the neighbourhood. The latter awaited reinforcements and then surrounded the village and set fire to it and slaughtered a whole thousand inhabitants, irrespective of age or sex. Some were burnt to death in their homes while others were shot when attempting to escape. Young children were torn into pieces. There was not a single survivor.—Reuter.

300 AMERICAN MARINES DESPATCHED

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Washington.—The Navy Department has announced that a detachment of 300 marines stationed at Guam are being transported to China immediately.—Reuter's Special.

The storm centre in China where the Yang-tse-Kiang is veritably on fire.

HANKOW BECOMES CALMER

RUGBY, Jan. 11.

Hankow is reported to have been calmer during the last two or three days. The anti-British placards posted in the Concession have all been removed Mr. O'Malley from the British Legation at Peking is expected to reach Hankow to-morrow. The closing of British banks and commercial premises has apparently reacted seriously to the disadvantage of the Chinese themselves and their paramount desire at the moment is to persuade the British community to resume business, advantages of which are thus recognised as not exclusive to the foreigners.—B. O. W.

WATCHING TACTICS OF BRITISH GOVT

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Renter learns that British attitude towards China at the moment is one of watchfulness, rather than that of general diplomatic action. Moreover, there is no movement in the direction of recognising the Cantonese Government.—Reuter.

AVERSE TO RESUME TRADE

BRITISH BUSINESSMEN WANT GUARANTEE.

LONDON, (via Rugby), Jan. 10.

No appreciable change in the situation in the Yangtse valley has been reported. At Hankow where all was quiet yesterday, parties of English residents, who, on the injunction of British authorities, are being quartered in the Asiatic Petroleum Company's building on the waterfront, strolled through the Concession unmolested. British businessmen are disinclined in the present conditions to resume trade relations as requested by Mr. Chen, he Cantonese Government's Foreign Minister. They prefer not to reopen their premises until the clearest understanding of the present and future position and the fullest safeguards have been received.

The "Morning Post" says that their decision has been to the detriment of the Chinese themselves, and adds "the suspension of all business in the concession has thrown out of gear the whole business organisation of the Chinese traders and merchants. Banks and business houses being shut, credit operations and bill discounting are at a standstill. Hence the desire of the Chinese authorities to persuade the Concession to open up immediately."

The "Times" says: "The British Government desire to use reason, not force, in dealing with the Nationalists. The inflammability of the illiterate working population has already been demonstrated. Chinese nationalism is the product of education and this organisation of the masses who know nothing of political issues causes the foreigners to suspect that the interests of nationalism are being subordinated to those of the communists." The paper adds: "The Cantonese Government are on trial and the verdict will depend on their ability to maintain order in Hankow and upon their manifestation of an intention to respect the rights of others as they would have others respect theirs."—British Official Wireless.

ARGUMENT FOR NEUTRAL ZONES.

COOLIDGE JUSTIFIES U. S. POLICY.

NO INTERVENTION IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Washington:—President Coolidge, in a special message to the Congress, explaining the United States Policy towards Nicaragua describes it as one of thorough protection of American interests in conformity with the traditional standpoint of the United States. President Coolidge, while disclaiming any intention to intervene in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, declares that the United States must be deeply concerned with any serious threat to stability of the constitutional Government in Nicaragua, especially if it is brought about by outside influences and states. The United States have conclusive evidence that arms and munitions were shipped for the revolutionaries of Nicaragua on several occasions since August 1926 on boats fitted out in Mexican ports, with the full knowledge, and in some cases with the encouragement of the Mexican officials. Hence the United States have lifted the arms embargo to allow Diaz to purchase arms abroad. President Coolidge reaffirms that neutral zones were established after repeated requests for protection from American citizens, British Charge d'Affaires at Managua and Italian Ambassador at Washington.—Reuter.

THREAT OF COMMERCIAL BOYCOTT.

SPANISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Buenos Aires.—Growing anxiety is felt in Argentina regarding the United States intervention in Nicaragua. The newspaper "Laprensa" declares that Washington's intolerable and aggressive bearing will strengthen the spirit of independence of other countries of the American continent. "Lenacion" states that unless the United States, displ the impression they have created, other countries will take precautions to avoid the danger of commercial relations with north Americans. The Spanish American Society has issued a manifesto declaring that unless people of the United States revolt against the policy of their Government, American Republics will refuse dealings with the United States because of the dangers that such dealings will bring.—Reuter.

NICARAGUAN CIVIL WAR.

MANAGUA, Jan. 10.

Las Perlas has been declared a neutral one. A party of American sailors landed here yesterday without any incident.—Reuter.

LANDING OF NAVAL FORCE.

MANAGUA, Jan. 11.

The United States naval forces have landed at Prinzapolca, 55 miles north of Bluefields. The town has been declared neutral one.—Renter's Special.

6 BISHOPS UNDER ARREST.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 11.

The Bishop of Tabasco who is the Secretary of the Mexican Catholic Episcopate and 5 other Bishops have been arrested. The former has been the spokesman for Episcopate since the difficulties between the Church and the Government began.—Reuter's Special.

SITUATION IN INTERIOR GROWING WORSE

AMERICANS EVACUATE ICHANG.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Peking.—The situation in the interior is steadily growng worse. In addition to Britishers many Americans are leaving the towns in the interior. All American women and children are evacuating Ichang. Anti-foreign disturbances broke out at Chungking, last week, and Cantonese soldiers and mobs desecrated a foreign cemetery.—Reuter.

DELHI MURDER CASE

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI INTERVIEWS ACCUSED.

COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE ENGAGED.

DELHI, Jan. 11.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, interviewed this morning, regarding the rumour current in the city, that yesterday he had an interview with Abdul Rashid whom he advised not to put forward any defence in the case, the Maulana said, that he was told that no body had seen Abdul Rashid since his arrest because every body feared to see him. He made up his mind yesterday and phoned Mr. Orde, Senior Superintendent of Police, that he wanted to see Abdul Rashid. Mr. Orde told him he could see the accused if he expressed the desire to see him. At 1 p.m. Maulana Mahomed Ali, received a telephone message from the "kotwali", that he could see him. Maulana Mahomed Ali, though not in good health, went to the "kotwali" along with the father and brother of the accused. They were allowed to see Abdul Rashid. At the interview Malik Devidyal, Khansahib Ikramul Haq, Sardar Chet Singh and some more police officials were present.

Accused was sitting in an iron barred cell, and the Maulana told him that his case was to be taken up on Tuesday. He asked him if he wanted anything in that connexion. Accused wanted pen, ink and paper to write his statement and clothes to perform prayers. Clothes were at once given him. He would not take cap and sherwani which were also offered him. Referring to the accused's desire to pen a statement Maulana Mahomed Ali said he told him if he were in his position he would offer no defence and would engage no counsel. Accused's father said they had already engaged counsel to defend the case. The Maulana said he did not like to press anybody to follow his creed. Then some talk ensued on the subject of counsel seeing the accused. The police authorities said that counsel could meet the accused only on the permission of the Magistrate. Khan Sahib Ikramul Haq told the Maulana there was a complaint in the city that the accused was not being supplied good food, and he wanted them to satisfy themselves on this subject. Asked by the Maulana, Abdul Rashid said he was getting quite good food. The Sub-Inspector stated that the District Magistrate has been moved to grant permission to counsel to see the accused. Mr. Zibrul Rahman will defend the accused.—Free Press.

TRIAL COMMENCES.

DELHI, Jan. 11.

The trial of Abdul Rashid, the alleged assassin of Swami Shraddhanand, commenced this morning in the court of Mr. H. D. Bhenot. A large crowd of spectators had assembled outside the court room but none was admitted except half a dozen people form the prosecution and the defence side and a large number of press reporters. Among the latter was present Maulana Mahomed Ali. Mr. Z. Rahman represented the defence and Mr. Azizuddin appeared as the Prosecuting Inspector.

Before the first witness was called in Mr. Rahman under Section 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code sub-section 4 demanded the permission of the court to speak to the accused as he said that the accused being in police lock-up had no opportunity to receive legal assistance. This was given and a few minutes afterwards Meharchand Puri, an auditor appeared as the first witness.

He said on the 23rd December about four o'clock he was auditing the accounts of the All India Shuddhi Sabha when Dharamsingh, Swami Shraddhanand's servant, came running to the office crying for help. All persons sitting in the office left the office and followed him to the Swami's room where Dharamsingh informed that Abdul Rashid had shot the Swami. He saw the Swami lying on a charpoy with face downwards and near his bed was Darampal, the Swami's private secretary, overpowering Abdul Rashid and lying over him. Swami Chidanand who had also entered the room with him asked him to phone the police and request them to send a responsible official.

FIRED FOUR OR FIVE SHOTS.

Dharamsingh, the Swami's servant was next examined. Continuing the evidence he said, that he caught the accused from behind, till Dharampal arrived. In this struggle he was also shot in the thing. On being shown the pistol, Dharamsingh identified it as the one used by Abdul Rashid. Cross-examined, he said that in his opinion, the accused fired about four or five times.

Dharampal, private secretary was the third witness. He identified the accused in the Court.

The last witness was Swami Chidanand, General Secretary of the All-India Shuddisabha.

The examination was not complete, when the Court rose for the day. It is understood that the defence will produce a large number of witnesses probably numb[illegible]

MINISTRY AT LAST!

C. P. COUNCIL SANCTIONS GRANTS

MESSRS. RAGHVENDRA RAO & DESHMUKH RECOMMENDED.

When the C. P. Council met on Tuesday, the Governor pleaded for the restoration of the Constitution. The Hon. Mr. Marten moved for the sanction of supplementary demand for the salaries and travelling allowance of the two Ministers which was accepted. The Nationalict Party has decided to recommend to the Governor Messrs. Raghvendra Rao and Deshmukh or the post of Ministerships.

DIARCHY RESTORED.

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, in addressing the House, after congratulating the Hon. Sir M. Chitnavis on his election as President, and other members as new legislators, said, "I was anxious to have it settled as soon as possible whether you wished me to take action to restore the working of the constitution to the form intended by the Parliament. I could not proceed to give effect to what seemed to be the verdict of the constituencies without taking your formal decision. Sudden changes are seldom healthy, and in politics they do not make for stability. The electorate often goes the other way at the next election."

After referring to the three newly created seats for depressed and labour classes as a happy sign and emphasising the need of intercourse between officials and non-officials, His Excellency reminded the House of the advice he gave on the last occasion to sink racial and communal differences. He referred to the good atmosphere created by the Viceregal visit in this province and added, "It has been said that sentiment plays a great part in the life of men and of nations, and the realisation of this factor in the administration is destined to help a great deal in solving the problems of this country. Where the atmosphere is right, even faulty measures are effective and where perfect in form and conception will do much good."

PLEA FOR WORKING REFORMS.

He next announced that action had been taken with regard to the spread of the panchayat system in villages on the lines of the Committee's report, and concluded by exhorting the members on public and personal grounds to play their part in the great Reform Scheme inaugurated by the Parliament, and promised his best support to them in the direction.—Free Press.

MINISTERS AT LAST.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND SANCTIONED.

NAGPUR, Jan 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. Marten moved a motion for the sanction of the supplementary demand amounting to Rs. 8,000 on account of the salaries of two Ministers for one month and Rs. 1,000 for the travelling allowance.

Mr. Gole opposed the motion and proposed a cut of Rs. 8,996 thus fixing the salaries of the Ministers at Rs. 4 only.

Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar supported Mr. Gole.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao on behalf of the Nationalist Party supported the supplementary demand stating that his constituency had given the verdict of working the reforms.

Mr. Dick supported the action for the supplementary demand.

Mr. Khare opposed the motion and in doing so he showed many inconsistencies in the utterances of the members who were now in favour of supporting the Ministers' salaries and working the reforms.

Khan Bahadur Gulam Mohiddin severely criticised the Responsive Cooperation party and the newly formed Nationalist party. He said that they were for working the reforms and would vote for the supplementary demand but they did not approve of the personnel fixed for the offices of the Ministers.

Mr. Ghanshyam Gupta on behalf of the Congress Party opposed the motion stating that the pledges of the Responsive Co-operation Party or the Independent Congress Party did not permit them to accept offices. He then appealed to all the Congressmen to protect the present prestige of the Congress.

Mr. Umesh Dutt Pathak said that he was for the opposition but on hearing the speeches by the Congress party he came to a decision to support the supplementary demand.

Mr. Mahomed Sharifuddin said that the formation of the Ministry at this stage was a mere show and it could not be a stable Ministry.

MOTION CARRIED.

The motion for the supplementary demand was carried, fifty-five voting for the demand and sixteen against it.

Among the distinguished visitors were Dr. Moonje and Lady Butler.

The Nationalist Party met this afternoon and decided to recommend to the Governor Messrs. Raghvenddra Rao and R. M. Deshmukh for the post of ministerships.

LOANS TO AGRICULTURE.

The second supplementary demand amounting to Rs. 3,25,000 for advances to cultivators under the Agriculturists Loans Act and the third demand amounting to Rs. 75,000 for advance to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act were accepted by the Council without any debate and the Council was adjourned till to-morrow.

TO INTERVIEW AGAIN.

Nationalist Party had an interview with His Excellency the Governor who asked the former to see him again to-morrow at the Government House at 10 a.m.—A. P.

C. P. MINISTRY.

MR. RAGHAVENDRA RAO TO INTERVIEW GOVERNOR.

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

His Excellency the Governor Sir Montagu Butler has invited Mr. E. Raghvendra Rao, the leader of the Nationalist Party of the C. P. Council, to confer with him in connection with the formation of the Ministry.—A.P.

NATIONALIST PARTY SUBMITS TWO NAMES.

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

As a result of the interview which Sir Shankarrao Chitnavis had with his Excellency the Governor yesterday, the Nationalist Party has decided to submit two names for the Ministry after the supplementary demand for Ministers' salary is passed to-day.—Free Press.

C. P. COUNCIL PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED.

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

Sir Shankarrao Madhorao Chitnavis, member of the Council Nationalist Party who was elected yesterday as President occupied the chair to-day after Mr. Wills had intimated His Excellency the Governor's approval of the election.

The Hon. Mr. Marten, leader of the House, Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, leader of the Nationalist Party, Messrs. Khaparde, Ghanashyam Singh, Mr. Gupta Swarajist leader, Mr. C. Mohiuddin Sharfudin, Mr. G. P. Dieta, and Mr. Fuley, labour representative congratulated Sir S. M. Chitanavis on his election, and the Hon. Mr. Chitanavis assured the house that he will discharge his duties without showing partiality to any community or party in the house. His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler then arrived and addressed the house for about twenty minutes.—Free Press.

WALK OVER TO MR. PATEL

ONLY ONE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

DELHI, Jan. 10.

As regards the Presidential election for the Legislative Assembly it is likely that the practice observed in the British House of Commons will be followed. So far Mr. Patel is the only candidate in the field.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

The Government of India official members in the Legislative Assembly will be Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir B. N. Mitra, Mr. J. W. Bhore, Sir Ganen Roy, Mr. Graham, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Howell, Mr. Macworthy Young, Mr. Dunnett, Mr. Clow, Mr. Coatman and Mr. Aiyenga-, Mr. P. B. Haigh will be the official whip. While Rai Bahadur Shyam Naran Singh will be Assistant Official Whip.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL SESSION OPENED.

MINISTERS SALARY STILL THE PROBLEM.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

In an atmosphere of excitement the Bengal Council met at 3 p.m. to-day. The House was full and the galleries were crowded. Those present in the distinguished galleries were Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police, Members of the International Textile Labour Delegation, Lady and Hermione Lytton. The Hon. N. C. De was in the chair. At 3-10 p.m. His Excellency opened the House.

At the outset he expressed his desire to do all possible in him for the welfare of the Province. His Excellency referred to the provision of salaries made in the demand which will be moved on 17th January by the Hon. Mr. Moberly, and said this this would afford the opportunity to

"CITY OF DELHI."

THE FIRST MACHINE RECHRISTENED.

IMPORTANCE OF SIR S. HOARE'S ENTERPRISE

VICEROY'S CAMP, DELHI, Jan. 10.

His Excellency the Viceroy's address on the christening of the Imperial Airways aeroplane on January 10th:—

I am very pleased that I should have been asked to take part in this ceremony. A voyage such as Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare have achieved carries our thoughts back to the journey in earlier days between Europe and India when the slow footed camel and the beast of burden carried Indian merchandise across the old land route to Southern Europe. When men made the discovery amazing in those times of a sea route to India and finally succeeded shortening the joruney by the canal which severs the Asiatic continent from Africa many people looked to railways as the next obvious step in speeding up the communication between England and India but the air has forestalled. The political, commercial and social implications of this new development of travel are obvious enough and I need not elaborate them. Sir Samuel Hoare stated a day or two ago that India by virtue of her size and geographical position might well become the air centre of the East and I see no reason why in the course of time his prophecy should not come true. When that time comes India will look back and remember the day when this machine first landed in the city from which it is now to take its name. This Imperial City has been the goal of many journeys and many adventures in past history. It is fitting that it should give its name to the aeroplane whose journey is a new page in its history and has added one more to the many roads which lead to Delhi. I know that I utter the thoughts of all present to-day when I wish good luck and safe voyaging to the aeroplane which I now invite Lady Irwin formally to name.

SIR S. HOARE'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech delivered by the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare at the naming of the City of Delhi aeroplane to-day:—

"It is my privilege to ask Your Excellency to approve of the naming of this aeroplane "The City of Delhi" and to ask Her Excellency Lady Irwin to perform the ceremony. The "City of Delhi" is the first of the new type of machine that is to be used for a commercial flying service between Great Britain and the East. Each of the machines on the line is to be named after one of the great capitals along the route. I am glad to think that the first machine to be named is "The City of Delhi" and that this ancient and historic capital will be associated with an enterprise that may be of great importance to India and the world. No citizen of Delhi need feel ashamed of the association of his city's name with this machine, for I can say without fear of contradiction and with the admission not only of our own experts, but also of our flying competitors in France and Germany, that it is by far the finest and most efficient civil aeroplane yet produced by any country of the world. If I need support for this contention, I need only point to the fact that the journey that Lady Maud Hoare and I have just completed was carried out at a speed of 100 miles an hour without a single hitch, mishap or delay in the working of the machine or any of the three powerful Jupiter Bristol engines. It may, therefore, be claimed that the "City of Delhi" now about to be named by Lady Irwin is the most highly developed civil aeroplane in the world. I believe, however, that this machine is something more than a purely mechanical invention.

Your Excellency will remember that, when you and I were colleagues in successive British Cabinets, I did not relinquish my efforts not only to strengthen th air defences of the British Isles, but also to open the air to the pursuits of peace and to the needs of human intercourse. The air must not be abandoned to the horrors of war and to the most terrible inventions of destruction. May this aeroplane then be not only the means of carrying passengers and mails as quickly and as safely as it has brought Lady Maud Hoare and myself to India, but may it also be the "symbol" of the peaceful uses of the air as a proof that the aeroplane is not only a weapon of military destruction, but is also an instrument of peace and a stimulus to the progress and prosperity of great countries such as India and Great Britain."—A. P.

PRESS COMMENT

RUGBY, Jan. 11.

Commenting on the Air Minister's flight to Delhi in which for the first time a long distance flight has been conducted to a time table, calculated in minutes, newspapers remark that the first official flight over the new Empire airway has established remarkable standard in reliability, punctuality and despatch. Throughout the flight the Air Ministry was informed by wireless of the position of the machine, and arrangements are proceeding for strengthening wire links on the route until eleven stations are operating between Egypt and India. The West bound commercial service started on Friday and the first East bound machine leaves Egypt on Wednesday next, and is due on the following afternoon at Basra which is the terminus during the first three months.

KING'S MESSAGE TO SIR ERIC.

Following the completion of the flight of Sir Samuel Hoare from London to Delhi His Majesty the King has addressed a message of congratulation to Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman of Imperial Airway Company. His Majesty says such a feat augurs well for the future of the service, and reflects great credit on the organisation staff of the Imperial Airways Company as well as on the pilot and screw of the machine.—B. O. W.

'ECONOMISTS AS HENCHMEN.'?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On my return from Calcutta, my attention has been drawn to the comments you thought fit to make in the issue of the 5th instant of your paper, on my Presidential address at the Tenth Indian Economics Conference, recently held at Calcutta, as also on the discussions that took place during the Conference. Your critisism on my remarks, particularly in connection with the controversial issue of the ratio, appears to have been based entirely on the summary of my speech telegraphed by the Associated Press. You did not, I am afraid consult the full text of my address, a printed copy of which was, I understand, sent to you by the said news agency. If you read pages 9-11 of that pamphlet, you will realise how unfair you have been to me in your comments. The "Forward" of Calcutta is, you will grant, by no means either a pro-Government paper or an supporter of the 18d. rupee. Its comments regarding my treatment of the subject of the currency, exchange and banking is as follows: "Its merit lies in the scrupulous impartiality and carefulness with which every issue in the controversy has been discussed." On a perusal of my full speech, you will notice on what a large number of points, e.g. gold currency, realisation of sterling securities, the transference of the favourable balance of account to India in the form of gold, the reduction of the reserves required to be kept with the proposed Reserve Bank of India by other banks in India, etc., the opinions I have expressed are far from being "the paraphrases of the worn out platitudes of Sir Basil Blackett," as you have ungenerously depicted them.

Again, you have done gross injustice to the Conference by describing it as "a loose conglomeration of professors and lecturers of official and semi-official institutions who are paid by Government to lecture in colleges and outside along approved lines." You should at least have noticed that among the gentlemen who attended the Conference were Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. B. F. Madon and Prof. K. T Shah of this city whom you would surely not tar with the same brush.

On a cool consideration of the whole matter, you will I hope, take an early opportunity of correcting through the columns of your paper the wrong impression about the Calcutta Conference that has been created in the public mind.—Yours, etc.

M. L. TANNAN.

PROSTITUTION IN BOMBAY.

(Continued on page 8.)

a partial segregation of immoral 'houses and not necessarily immoral 'people'. The male customer, of equally baneful influence, can reside where he will. Again, though residence is maintained in the area, for the women there is nothing to prevent their coming and going to other quarters of the city. Add to this the known fact that girl's leading immoral lives and living outside the area—regularly ply their trade in recognised brothels within its limits at night. Again no area—as that in Bombay—can be really segregated when it exists in the heart of the city—lying across some of the leading highways and tram-roads. Through such hells of moral poison gas—daily and hourly respectable men and women and innocent children have perforce to wend their way.

A CITY WITHOUT CONSCIENCE.

What is the result? Just as a gangrenous sore can poison the general health of the whole human body, so the concentrated corruption of a segregated area pollutes the moral well-being of the whole city. Segregation, therefore, intensifies and increases evil by presenting a flaunting and hideous advertisement of vice itself. The policy of segregation moreover promotes an illogical situation. The grossest forms of sexual immorality become crimes only according to postal address. The same act is condoned here and penalised there. This confusion of right and wrong—the lack of principle—this slavery to a short-sighted policy of expediency—naturally discourages effective police action to stem the tide of vice anywhere and lowers the standards of the community as a whole. Finally the whole policy of segregation rests on wrong principle—the principle of admitting vice as a necessary evil—and it encourages the following of the path of least resistance. Hence the spirit of compromise in our midst. Vice is to be tolerated and segregated, i.e., permitted given certain conditions. The net result is the stifling of the public moral conscience and the relapse into an attitude of cowardly acquiescence towards the vices in our midst. Bombay, in consequence, stands before us as a city with a million sins and a city without a moral conscience.

(To be continued.)

STORM SIGNALS IN MEXICO.

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM IN EXCELSIS.

THE SECRET OF THE SITUATION IN NICARAGUA.

We reproduce below an article published in the "Nation" of New York under the caption "Storm Signals in Mexico" and another published in "Lansbury's Weekly" on the "Attack on Mexico." Both reveal the secret of America's intervention in the internal politics of South America and are, therefore, very instructive at the present moment.

The "Nation" of New York writes:—

No, not Mexican signals, but United States signals, and for the fourth time in 1926. Secretary Kellogg has broken loose again. He has, first, inspired a vicious press attack on Mexico apropos of Nicaragua, so that for several days our highly reliable dailies were filled with assertions that from Mexico, that hotbed of Bolshevism, a most dangerous communistic and anti-American propaganda was going all through Central and South America. This he followed up by similarly inspired suggestions that if Mexico persisted in her course in regard to her constitution and land laws there was every prospect that there would be a rupture of diplomatic relations. Simultaneously with this appeared the stories of various minor revolts and of impending revolts in Mexico to which we have already referred. Never was there a clearer case of government-inspired propaganda, and to our regret, we must record that the Associated Press lent itself to this outrage by carrying the sensational anti-Mexican matter without citing the source. Hitherto it has been Associated Press policy, according to our understanding, to state the origin of a story in order that no charge of being used for propaganda purposes might lie against it.

MERE POLITICIAN-BUNK.

We regard these developments as serious despite the fact that this is the fourth flurry in this year and that the English oil companies in Mexico have announced their acceptance of those provisions of the Mexican petroleum laws which have so excited our State Department under Messrs. Hughes and Kellogg. Our anxiety is due to the fact that the foreign policy of the United States is in the hands of two exceptionally weak men, Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Coolidge, the latter of whom has, if Washington dispatches are to be trusted, about made up his mind to attempt to break the third-term tradition by becoming a candidate for the Presidency in 1928. Weak men are more to be feared in our foreign affairs than strong men—witness the readiness of William McKinley to plunge this country into war with Spain purely for partisan reasons, to which fact the historian James Ford Rhodes is the latest witness. We are well aware of the high-sounding words used by President Coolidge in regard to our foreign affairs, to which the New York "World" calls attention in this connection. He said to Congress that for a hundred years we had been pledged "to the peaceful settlement of controversies between nations; by example and by treaty we have advocated arbitration." He also told Congress in his last message that "the policy of our foreign relations, casting aside any suggestion of force, rests solely on the foundation of peace, good-will, and good works." But coming from Mr. Coolidge these sentiments are nothing but the ordinary politician-bunk. They mean nothing. They afford not the slightest guaranty that our policy toward Mexico and Nicaragua will be decent or humane, for Mr. Coolidge is the tool of big business and what big business wants he will do. If our capitalists who have investments in Mexico do not desire to be reasonable and sensible, like their British brethren, we shall undoubtedly have a rupture of diplomatic relations and a policy based upon force—perhaps even a nice little war.

THE CATHOLIC COMPLICATION.

We therefore urge all who have the interest of both countries at heart to rouse themselves once more to make it known in Washington that they do not propose to have the United States play the bully and put itself in the position of attempting to dictate to Mexico what her laws and her constitution shall be—a policy we should never dare to assume toward any country of our own size. Right now is the time to make those protests felt in Washington, not after the breaking off of relations. This time those who deliberately seek strife with Mexico are reinforced by many thousands of our countrymen of the Catholic faith who, not without some reason, feel themselves outraged by the policy of the Mexican Government toward the Catholic faith. President Coolidge wisely refused to make this religious issue the basis of a remonstrance to the Mexican Government—a fact we are glad to record to his credit even though we cannot help suspecting that he was more afraid of the Catholic issue than inspired by a desire to keep his hands off a purely domestic Mexican issue. But multitudes of Catholics will stand behind Congressman John J. Boylan of New York in his announced determination to compel the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House to act upon his resolution for the severance of diplomatic relations with Mexico. Fortunately Senator Borah has spoken out well and refuses to be stamped in this direction.

DELIBERATE WAR PROPAGANDA.

Again must we call attention to the deliberate propaganda to get us into war with Mexico. The worst offenders are the owners of the Chicago "Tribune" and "Liberty," men who in their callous disregard of justice and right-dealing are constantly urging upon the United States the forcible annexation of Mexico upon the purely materialistic ground that the Mexicans are not exploiting their natural resources and that therefore we should. "Liberty" has just been caught printing a picture which purported to portray "Catholics Withdrawing Deposits from the Bank of Mexico in Protest Against the Seizure of Church Property," whereas it was a picture taken and published eleven months before the attempted boycott, in fact before the troubles with the Catholics began, and represented persons depositing instead of withdrawing funds. It is thus that feeling is aroused against Mexico, and always these inciters to strife assume that the United States is inevitably and invariably right, and that we have the power, the right, and the duty to supervise her conduct of her own affairs and even of her foreign relations.

NONSENSE ABOUT BOLSHEVISM.

The assertion that Mexico is bolshevik and is spreading bolshevist propaganda is the merest nonsense. Under President Calles, as we have repeatedly pointed out, there is being carried on a progressive, social policy in the interest of the Mexican masses, which the United States in some respects ought rather to be imitating than criticizing. Least of all should there be criticism of her oil laws at the moment when Fall, Sinclair, and Doheny are on trial for alienating part of the birthright of the American people. If certain Mexicans choose to supply arms to revolutionists in Nicaragua, they are merely imitating what United States citizens have been doing in most of the republics to the south of us for the last hundred years. Blustering against Mexico and the threats against her can have only one effect—the rousing of all the Central and South American republics against us.

ATTACK ON MEXICO.

Hans Della Torre writes in "Lansbury's Weekly":—

All those who have read the daily Press of the last few weeks will be aware that the Government of the United States of North America has been promoting a new diplomatic attack on Mexico.

Comrade Della Torre is President of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance the Latn-American union of workers and intellectuals, which is working under great difficulties against U.S. domination of the backward republics of South America.

The story of the relations between the U.S. and Mexico is one long history of domination by the strongest. In 1847 the U.S. army invaded Mexico and, after an unequal war, the territories of California, New Mexico, Texas, etc., were annexed by the North American republic. In 1914 the Mexican port of Veracruz was bombarded and taken by soldiers and marines of the United States, and several hundreds of men, women, and children were massacred.

The present cause of this aggressive policy of the United States of North America towards Mexico is the valuable interests of the Standard Oil Company in Mexican territory (more than 807 millions of dollars). Mexico is second in the production of petroleum in the world, and the greater part of that petroleum is under the control of North American capital. The Mexican Constitution of 1917 decreed the nationalisation of mines, waters, and lands, and consequently the nationalisation of these oilfields.

"EXTRA TERRITORIALITY."

After long diplomatic negotiations between the Mexican Government and the Government of the United States, the Mexican Government declared (March, 1926) that the law of nationalisation would not be retroactive, but that the owners would have to submit themselves to the Mexican laws in accordance with the new Constitution. The Standard Oil Company in Mexico has made a claim similar to the "extra-territorial rights" of the great Imperialist Powers in China. The Government of the United States, as ever, is only the instrument of the Standard Oil Company. The object of this aggressive policy is to get an excuse for a new military movement of the United States against Mexico, as in 1847, 1914, and 1916.

YANKEE IMPERIALISM.

The new menace of North American Imperialism against Mexico is an unjustifiable attack on the sovereignty of a State and the right of self-determination of a nation. In late years the great economic interests of North American capitalism have constantly interfered in the political life of the countries of Latin America. Mr. B. J. Hendrick, in his book "The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page," quotes these significant words of Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States: "I am going to teach the South American republics to elect good men." For to Yankee Imperialism "good men" means men prepared to put the resources of the Latin-American countries in the hands of the ambitious capitalists of North America.

POLICY OF CORRUPTION.

Many of the Latin-American republics are already governed by some of this type of "good men." Cuba, Santo Domingo, Panama, Nicaragua, Venezuela Peru, Bolivia, and other countries are governed by confessed agents of North American Imperialism. Generally speaking, the ruling classes of Latin America (landowners, bourgeoisie, or big merchants) are allies of this Imperialism. North American capital has invested in Latin America 1,140,000 millions of dollars in concessions, industries, and loans. To protect and defend these valuable interests, North American Imperialism requires "good men." That is why the United States policy in Latin America is a policy of corruption by gold or by the menace of arms.

The Latin-American peoples must unite with the Mexican people in the event of an invasion by Imperialist forces. Against the Imperialism of North America and against the ruling classes of Latin America, the allies of this Imperialism, the manual and intellectual workers of Latin America should present one solid front. We hope that the workers of the United States, as well as the workers of Europe, will aid us.

MINISTRY AT LAST!

(Continued from previous page.)

House to say whether they wanted Ministers or not. If the demand was refused His Excellency would accept it; if carried, he would select two Ministers and the House would be given an opportunity during the Budget discussion to express its favour or disfavour by a token of a cut of one rupee. But this time the salaries of the Ministers would be placed separately so that each individual case would be decided on merit. In conclusion His Excellency appealed for support and hoped that parliamentary form of Government would be established during the lifetime of this house.—Free Press.

NEW PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED.

The Hon. Mr. Donald remarked that in the Rajah's hands the traditions of the house would be ably maintained.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta on behalf of the Swaraj Party said they as members and the Raja as President would get on much better than they did in the previous years.

Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi was sure that the President would maintain the traditions set by his distinguished predecessors and so ably carried on by his immediate predessor.

The President replying said it would always be his honest endeavour to uphold the traditions which his predecessors in office had created.

The Council adjourned till Monday next.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNC PRESIDENTSHIP.

SWARAJISTS NOMINEE DEFEATED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Raja Manmathanath Rai Chaudhury of Santosh and Dr. Promathanath Banerjea, the Minto Professor, were the only two candidates, after other withdrawals. The former was supported by the Responsivists, Mahomedans and Europeans and the latter was the Swarajist nominee supported by that party with stragglers from this and that party. The Raja of Santosh got 77 votes, while Dr. Banerjea got only 50. Two votes were rejected. The Raja of Santosh was duly elected and the first Swarajist defeat was hailed with cheers by the non-Swarajists. The Council adjourned till 4-45 for getting the approval of the Governor to the election.

GOVERNOR'S APPROVAL.

On the Council reassembling, the message of the Governor approving of the election of the Raja of Santosh was read by the Chairman, and the Secretary brought the newly elected President, who took his seat without the uniform. Mr. Donald, Government member, Mr. Sen Gupta, leader of the Swarajists, Mr. B. Chakravarti, leader of the Responsivists, Sir Abdur, Mr. Ghaznavi, Sir P. C. Mitter and Mr. S. C. Mukerji congratulated the President in the order given above. Mr. Chakravarti reminded him that he belonged to no party from to-day.

The President thanked the House in suitable terms and declared the Council adjourned till 17th instant, when the election of Deputy President and Minister's salary demand will come up for discussion.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

DELHI, Jan. 11.

Official members of the Assembly representing the various provincial Governments have now been nominated. They are:—

Madras:—Mr. F. B. Evans, Dewan Bahadur T. Raghavayya.

Bombay:—Mr. F. W. Allison, Mr. P. B. Haigh.

Bengal:—Mr. J. T. Donovan, Khan Bahadur Nasiruddin Ahmad.

United Provinces:—Mr. M. Keane.

Punjab:—Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz.

Behar and Orissa:—Rai Bahadur Shyam Narayan Singh.

Central Provinces:—Mr. H. C. Greenfield.

Assam:—Mr. J. Heglett.

Burma:—Mr. H. Tomkinson.—A. P.

CHANGED ATMOSPHERE

FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT LIKELY.

MR. ANDREWS ON CAPE TOWN CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables from Cape Town to the "Statesman", as under:—

"It is probable that the Conference between the Indian Delegation and the Representatives of the Union Government will close on Tuesday. The Prime Minister and General Hertzog will attend the final session and the Minister of Agriculture, General Kemp, will also be present. The Delegation intends leaving Cape Town on Thursday and, after paying flying visits to Johannesburg and Durban, they will sail from Lourenco Marques on January 19.

In summing up the results of the deliberations, the greatest factor obviously is the changed atmosphere; and the difference from last year is phenomenal from the start. Throughout the proceedings the Conference has been carried on with a determination to reach a friendly settlement. This now appears likely to be attained."

HATED POLL TAX ORDINANCE S. I. D.

WILL GOVT. OF INDIA INTERVENE?

BROACH, Jan. 10.

Mr. D. B. Desai to Kenya, in an interview with the Associated Press representative, gave an account of the latest developments in that Colony with regard to the Asiatic education Poll-Tax Ordinance. From the reports received by him, he learned that the Kenya Legislative Council had passed the Ordinance. In the course of the debate, Indian members maintained that the Bill introduced taxation on a racial basis. It was called an Education Cess for want of a better name, but it was really to supply a surplus balance. It was, they declared, a new departure to raise revenue for education by a separation of the different races in the Colony.

Mr. Desai thinks that the Government of India should take immediate steps to put an end to measures like the Ordinance.

As regards the Domestic Servants' Tax, Mr. Desai said that, owing to criticism in the Press, and opposition from Europeans, the bill for introducing the tax was withdrawn by the Kenya Government, who however brought forward the European Education Poll-Tax Ordinance for taxing every adult male European 30s. per annum. In Mr. Desai's opinion there is no reason why two different Bills should have been introduced when the clauses were more or less similar.

EX-VICEROY'S AIDE-D-CAMP'S AFFAIRS.

CHIEF JUSTICE: HIS PRINCIPAL CREDITOR.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The affairs of the aide-de-camp to the ex-Viceroy of India during 1921-24 and heir-presumptive to the Barony of Berwick, namely, Charles Noel Hill, were investigated in the Bankruptcy Court, to-day. Liabilities were returned at £8,207 and assets at £1,284, principal creditor being Maulvi Syed Laikat Ali, Chief Justice of Bhopal, for £5,500. The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY BETWEEN CANADA AND ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Ottawa.—Direct wireless telephonic communication has been established between Ottawa and Bridgewater in England. Communication is relayed, via trunk telephone to Drummondville, Quebec, and, from there, by beam wireless to England. Good reception has been obtained.

It is understood in London that one of the first uses to which the Post Office will put the beam stations with South Africa, Australia and India, will be to test them for telephony. Greater secrecy for Anglo-American telephonic conversations may shortly be secured by the use of the beam system for telephony. Opinion is expressed that if this can be adopted it should be possible to charge much below the present five sterling minute for the London-New York service.—Reuter's Special.

FRANC REMAINS STABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Paris.—The stability of the Franc which remains in the region of 122 to the pound sterling is the best commentary on the results of senatorial elections by which the strength of the parties is unchanged and the position of Government not weakened.—Reuter's Special.

IOKAK MILLS SCHOOL.

NNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOKAK, Jan. 9.

mill-workers were assembled to witnthe annual prize distribution of the Gk Mills School. The mill authorities hare taking steps to encourage the educn of the children of mill workers. h of the credit is due to Mr. McUwrie, tMill Manager who has been taking l interest in the education of the la- l classes. The education department also been much pleased at his efforts this year the Assistant Deputy Inspecwho had been to the School for the al examination suggested that there ld be prize distribution this year also. McUwrie, accordingly sanctioned the ribution of prizes such as books to , cloths to girls and shirts to depress class children.

ARREL OVER A PASSENGER

TAXI DRIVER STABBED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Jan. 11.

usiness Rivalry between tonga-walla a taxi-driver resulted in a desperate of stabbing at Veesava, near Andheri e time back.

appears that for three days there was g on some friction between Ibrahim, tonga-walla, and Ramchandra, the taxier over the conveying of a passenger Ramchandra which the former contendvas his. Late one evening, the two met an altercation ensued. From words came to blows. And the climax came n Ibrahim, it is alleged, took pen-knife from his pocket and bbed Ramchandra on the hand sing an incised wound. At this ture, the other tonga-wallas, seeing that quarrel took a dangerous turn, came to help and averted further fight. The ter has been reported to the local ce.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

MRS. SOROJINI NAIDU'S IMPRESSIONS.

POONA, Jan. 10.

iving her impressions of the All-India nen's Conference, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu of the Vice-Presidents, said.—

It was a great and swift transition from huge political conference on the banks the Brahmaputra to the little confer of Indian Women in the historic old of the Peshwas. But essentially it the same spirit, the same urgent need national redemption and national self-ization that inspired both. Seldom in part of the world have I participated in Assembly more delightful, more signific more fraught with rich and beneficent nise and achievement alike.

BEACONFIRE OF NATIONAL FREEDOM.

iterally from the Himalayas to Cape morin, from the Indus to the Brahmara they came, the gifted representatives Indian womanhood of all ranks, all races, creeds, old women, young women, women ually successful in all departments of blic life—in literature, art, science, edu-ion, law, medicine, philanthropy, social vice, administration, brave women, proud men, dedicated to the regeneration of lia, bound by an indivisible bond of manhood. What talent, what energy, at enthusiasm, what power, what hope, at prophecy of that larger day when lian womanhood shall light the beaconfire national freedom!—A. P.

CONGRESS SECRETARY CONVICTED FOR SEDITION.

DINAJPUR, Jan. 10.

he District Magistrate to-day convicted olvi Jalaluddin Hashimi, Congress retary, of sedition and creating class affection in his speeches and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment.—P.

CABLE ITEM.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

London.—The appointments of Division-Commanders in the Territorial Army lude Major-General Sir George Cory, h Northumbrians, Major-General Sir rquhil Matheson, 54th East Anglians l Major-General T. A. Cubitt, 53rd lsh.—Reuter's Special.

he Duke and Duchess of York were re-ed by Spanish Governor on landing terday. They paid round of visits to ish institutions and later entertained to ner Civil and Military Governor in nown.—Reuter's Special.

Rugby.—Douglas Pielou, Conservative mber of Parliament from Stourbridge is d. He was severely wounded in the and, in Parliament displayed a deep rest in the welfare of ex-service men. . O. W.

r. Pethick Lawrence, Labour M.P. ar d in Ahmedabad on the 9th at night visited Monday Mahatma Gandhi's am and saw various labour activities. left yesterday night for Bombay.—Free ss.

FEAST OF ST. BONAVENTURE

CELEBRATIONS AT ALDEAMAR.

(From Our Corespondent.)

ANDHERI, Jan. 11.

The annual celebrations of the feast of St. Bonaventure took place on Sunday the 9th instant at the Island of Aldeamar via Andheri with the customary eclat. The altar of the Saint and the Church were beautifully decorated for the occasion. The President of the celebration for this year was Mr. C. Rebello. The church is a monument of the ancient glory of the Portuguese regime. The sight of the Church near the shore renders the pilgrims' trip a pleasant one.

Numerous pilgrims were seen feasting there after the Church services were gone through. The sermon preached on the Life of the Saint by Rev. Fernandes of Ambolee Church, after the Gospel of the High Mass, was listened with rapt attention and appreciated by the congregation. The choir and the band played quite up to the mark on the occasion.

HYDE

A SOURCE OF DEEP ANXIETY TO MUSLIMS.

AJMER, Jan. 11.

A meeting of prominent Muslims attended the anniversary of Khwaja Gharubnawaz at Ajmer which was held yesterday, Maulana Abdulmajid Khdri Badauni presiding. Speakers said that the present situation in His Exalted Highness, the Nizam's dominions was a source of deep anxiety to the entire Muslim community in India and that any action by the British Government which embarrassed the Nizam Adimnistration or damaged His Exalted Highness' prestige was sure to shock the Muslim community throughout India and to cause deep resentment.

SOCIAL GATHERING OF AHMEDABAD LABOURERS.

A SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION,

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

A social gathering of mill labourers has arranged by Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, Agents, Calico and Jubilee Mills, yesterday evening when labourers of these two mills participated in competitive sports and games. Prizes were then distributed to the successful competitors by Shrimati Ansuya and sweets were distributed to others. A *garba* party was also arranged in which female labourers took part. The function was a success, and was the first of its kind in the industrial history of Ahmedabad.—Free Press.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT BILL.

COUNCIL TO BE CONSTLTED AFRESH

MADRAS, 10

"The Madras Mail" understands that the Viceroy will not give his assent to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act Amending Bill without giving an early opportunity to the Legislative Council to express an opinion on the subject. It is quite probable therefore says the paper that certain measures to amend the bill or scrap it with a view to the introduction of a separate bill will be brought up before the Legislative Council this month or next.—A. P.

ASSAULTING A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT

TWO MAHOMEDANS CONVICTED.

DACCA, Jan. 10.

The Deputy Magistrate to-day convicted Abdul Mannan and another Mahomedan of assaulting Mr. S. Buckner Assistant Superintendent of Police. It was alleged that on August 23th while Mr. and Mrs. Buckner were driving in a phaeton the accused with others held up the carriage abused the occupants and assaulted them. Tbdul Mannan was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25. The other accused was fined Rs. 40.—A. P.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST COMMITTEE.

GRANT TO BABY WEEK

A meeting of the Improvement Trust Committee of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday afternoon Sir V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the chairman, National Baby Week asking for help for the National Baby Week Exhibition which is to be celebrated in the early part of February 1927.

The chairman moved that a grant of Rs 750/- be made for the purpose against Rs. 1,000/- made last year.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the motion and said there were other institutions which deserved assistance more than the National Baby Week Exhibition.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia sympathised with the object but he opposed the motion as the Municipal Corporation were going to make a special grant for the Baby Week and Improvement Trust being a part and parcel of the Municipal Corporation, he did not feel the necessity of making another grant.

The Municipal Commissioner said they did not make any grant in cash but in payment of rent for the exhibition of their models, maps of estates, etc.

The motion was carried by 8 votes against 3.

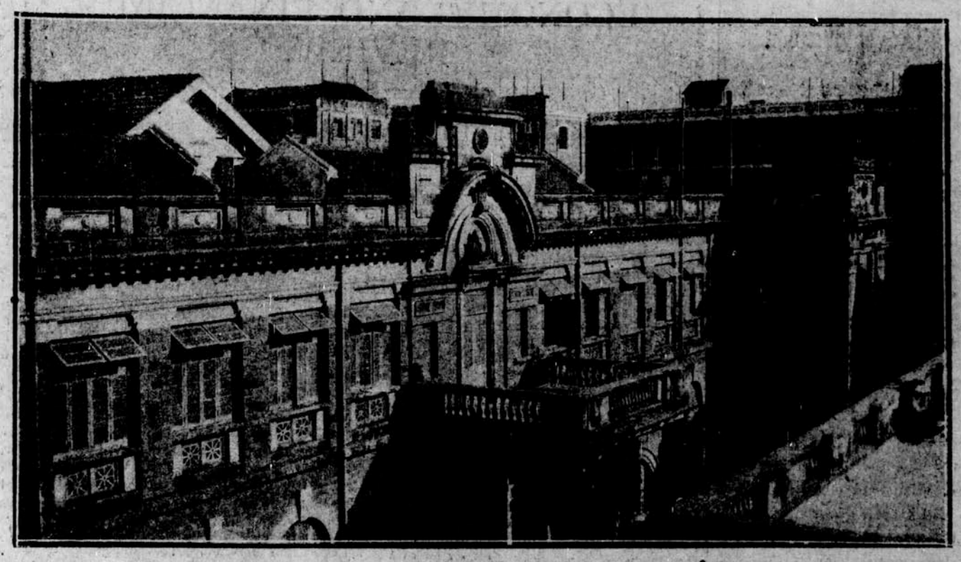
REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved:—

That the Chief Officer be requested to report whether time has not arrived to reduce the salaries of Officers and employees drawing Rs. 500 and above to pre-war time salaries, (b) whether four Executive Engineers are now necessary; (c) whether the same number of Engineers, Assistant Engineers and other staff is now necessary, considering that the Loan Works Programme is greatly reduced."

The chairman suggested to postpone considerations of this matter until after the budget debate which was agreed to.

THE SIR HARKISSONDAS HOSPITAL.



A front view of the Sir Harkissondas Naro ttamdas Hospital which celebrated its anniversary in last week.

The Hospital was declared open early in January 1925. During the short period of two years it has supplied keenly felt need of the Hindu community both of the city and the moffusil. A distinguished Honorary staff has been taking keen interest in the hospital. It consists of the following:—

Dr. A. K. Dalal, Dr. T. O. Shah, Dr. P. T. Patel, Dr. B. B. Yadh, Dr. J. N. Mehta, Dr. P. M. Desai and Dr. J. L. Desai.

The hospital has accommodation for 42 patients. 20 Beds (10 for Males, 10 for Females) are for poor patients. These are totally free. Nothing is charged from the patients for their stay in the hospital nor for doctors' fees. 8 Beds are provided for the middle classes. Rs. 3 are charged per day but nothing further is taken from them as doctors' fees.

BISHOP ARUNDALE LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

(Chronicle Photo.)

Bishop G. S. Arundale laid the foundation stone of the Blavtsky Lodge on Tuesday at French Bridge, Chowpaty.

WINNERS OF NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

General Dawes, Vice-President of the United States and Dr. Stresemann, who were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1926.

G. S. A.

Mr. K. F. Framji who has been appointed Joint Secretary to Government Development Department and Chief Engineer to the Reclamation Scheme.

P. P. B.

Mr. Rajah, President of the Depressed classes Association of Madras who has been nominated to the Indian Legislative Assembly.

ALL-INDIA JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.

SESSION TO BE HELD IN MARCH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

A proposal to hold an All-India Conference of Journalists at Delhi in the first week of March was decided at the annual meeting of the Upper India Journalists' Association held last evening at the residence of Mr. J. N Sahni, Editor of "The Hindustan Times." Mr. K. C. Roy, President of the Association was in the chair.

The first resolution moved from the chair placed on record the deep sense of sorrow at the tragic death of Swami Shradhanand, Editor of the "Liberator," Delhi, and conveyed the respectful condolence of the Association to Prof. Indra, son of the deceased and Editor of "Arjun".

The Secretary read the report of the Association for 1926. It referred to the attempts on the part of the Government of India to place on the statute book two measures calculated to restrict the liberty of the press. The first was Contempt of Courts Bill passed in the winter session and the other, passed in the summer session, was the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill to bring all documents which offend against sec. 153-A of the I. P. C. by promoting communal hatred, within the scope of the power of forfeiture conferred in respect of seditious documents by section 99-A of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Upper India Journalists' Association was the first to raise the protest and enlist the sympathy of the legislature. The views of the Association on Contempt of Courts Bill embodied in a memorandum submitted to the Government of India, supported later by the Journalists' Associations of Bombay and Calcutta and the Indian Press, were reflected, observed the report, in all stages of the Bill and resulted in the deletion of most of the objectionable provisions.

The report also alluded to the continued attempts on the part of Government to exercise their powers under section 5 Telegraph Act and statutory rules, there under, relating to the suppression and withholding of messages, and remarked that the Association had fully satisfied itself that the powers had been grossly abused in several provinces, both by the Telegraph authorities and by Provincial Governments.

Lastly, the Association observed, the report had watched with regret unemployment of a very large number of journalists who had been thrown out of work in post-war reconstruction of newspapers in India: and in view of the fact that there was no sign of any improvement in the material condition of newspaper workers, deemed it their duty to give a warning to all new entrants to the profession.

The report was adopted by the meeting, and Mr. K. C. Roy, President, Mr. J. N Sahni, Vice-President and Mr. A. S. Iyengar, Secretary were re-elected for 1927.

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE.

Discussion then centred round the proposal to hold an All-India Conference of Journalists at Delhi in the first week of March. The object was to consider, among other things the economic condition of workers facilities for the press traffic and the restrictions on the press under existing rules and laws. The proposal to hold the Conference was agreed to and the Executive Committee was requested to act as the Working Committee for the Conference. Mr K. C. Roy will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee, while Mr. U. N. Sen and Mr. J. N. Sahni will be secretaries of the Reception Committee. It was decided to extend invitations to several working journalists in the various provinces to attend the Conference and give the benefit of their advice and assistance.

Prince and Princess Eugene de Ligne and party arrived at Poona on Tuesday from Bhopal en route to Mysore, where they will be the guests of His Highness the Maha-

THE LATE MR. MECCI.

BANGALORE CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S TRIBUTE.

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Zahiruddin Mecci, Director of Industries, Mysore, who had been taking keen interest in the charka, the Bangalore Congress Committee placed a khaddar garland on the hearse at yesterday's funeral.—Free Press.

INCITING CLASS HATRED.

ACCUSED GETS IMPRISONMENT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Two men the author and the publisher of an Urdu leaflet entitled "Moslems beware or else the Hindus will eat you up" who were prosecuted on a charge under Section 152 I.P.C. (inciting class hatred) before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta were found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.100 each or in default to suffer three months simple imprisonment.—A.P.

"WORK FOR A GREATER INDIA."

MR. SATYAMURTI'S APPEAL TO YOUTHS

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

"The ideal of self-reliance, self-consciousness and self-governing ought to be before the youth of this country," said Mr. Satyamurti in inaugurating the second Madras Youth Conference at Gokhale Hall this evening. He asked the youths to work for the resuscitation of the great Indian culture to think and work for greater India and to take to heart the gospel of self-reliance. He emphasised the value of organisation and said that military training of youths was essential to make them disciplined soldiers of the nation. He concluded by earnestly appealing to Young India to think, speak and act only in terms of the nation.—Free Press.

ABDICATION OF MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN.

A BASELESS RUMOUR.

DELHI, Jan. 11.

Enquiries made at the Political Department of the Government of India show that there is absolutely no foundation for the report given currency to by some papers of the impending abdication of the Maharaja of Cochin.—A.P.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

COCHIN, Jan. 11.

It is understood on reliable authority that the report published in newspapers regarding the rumoured voluntary abdication of His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin is unfounded. So far no proposal of the kind has ever engaged the serious attention of His Highness the Maharajah.—A.P.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN TEAMS.

The following have been selected to play in the Presidency Cricket Match to be played in Madras on January 13, 14 and 15.

—For the European Team: C. P. Johnstone (Captain), H. P. Ward, A. G. Penfold, E. A. Cowdrey, R. H. Coleridge, R. E. Willmott, R. B. Carrick, W. Pritchard, C. L. Wichers, E. K. Shattock, C. Stack, and R. Nailer (12th man).

The following constitute the Indian Team:—M. Venkataramanujulu (Captain), C. R. Ganapati, C. Ranaswami, C. K. Naidu, Mahomed Hussain, M. Baliah, P. A. Kanickam, P. Yoganatham, M. C. Sivasankaram, C. K. Lakshuanam, and M. J. Gopalam. Reswes: K. Ugappah and T. P. Keshavan.—A. P.

M. C. C. PROGRAMME IN MADRAS.

Members of the M. C. C. will arrive in Madras on 17th from Rangoon. Their first match will be played against Indians on 18th and 19th, and the second match against Europeans on 21st. The third and final match will be between the M. C. C. and the combined Indians and Europeans team. Names of the players will not probably be settled before the conclusion of the Presidency Cricket match which commences on the 13th instant.—A. P.

ELECTION TO RAJKOT ASSEMBLY.

RAJKOT, Jan. 11.

The election of members to the State Popular Assembly will take place on the 18th instant. There are 117 candidates for the 90 seats. Prominent persons like Mr. Liladhar Mehta, President during the last term, Mr. Pandya, and Mr. Gordhandas, Vakil, and many members of the Municipal Corporation have not so far sent in the nomination papers.—Free Press.

DRY WEATHER THROUGHOUT.

SIMLA, Jan. 11.

The weather has been dry throughout the country. The region of low temperature now extends into the United Provinces from the frontier. High temperatures persist in Hyderabad. A feeble western disturbance is affecting Kashmir.

JUSTICE MADGAONKAR

POONA BAR ASSOCIATIONS RECEPTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 9.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madgaonkar's tour of inspection of the Poona Courts concluded on Saturday afternoon when he met the members of the Poona Bar in the District Court. The latter through the President of the Bar Association put forward suggestions for the consideration of his lordship, and in replying the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madgaonkar dealt fully and sympathetically with the points raised.

Mr. A. K. Ghasswalla, President of the Bar Association in addressing his lordship offered him a hearty welcome to Poona remarking that it was the first time that an Indian Judge of the High Court of Bombay had been deputed to inspect the Courts in Poona. He then mentioned a few points for official consideration which included the provision of a waiting room for women in the new court buildings now nearing completion. The speaker next drew attention to the fact that the burden of process fees fell heavily on the public and that the amount realized thereby was far in excess of the actual expenditure on the part of Government. He thought the process fees should be permitted to be paid with plaints or applications. The speaker raised the vexed question of Court holidays and said that his Association considered that the Small Causes Court holidays should be co-terminus with those of the first Class Courts.

Mr. Ghasswalla next complained that before framing issues some sub-Judges examined parties to such an extent that it practically amounted to a cross-examination. Another point he wanted to raise was the habit some sub-Judges had of returning applications without giving any reasons for the same.

The speaker next asked that more facilities be allowed the legal profession in the matter of the inspection of court records.

Mr. Ghasswalla concluded his speech with the request:—That records involving valuable papers and documents should not be destroyed for sixty years.

JUSTICE MADGAONKAR'S REPLY.

In replying to the address the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madgaonkar delivered a lengthy speech in the course of which he dealt with all the points raised in the address. After thanking those present on behalf of the High Court for the cordial welcome extended to him Mr. Justice Madgaonkar said that such inspections should assure the public and the bars of the mofussil of the solicitude of the Bombay High Court for the just administration of civil and criminal Justice and he was glad to have suggestions from all quarters provided they tended to this end. He regretted the time at his disposal was too short to enable him to do full Justice to the work of inspection.

THE NEW COURTS.

He had seen the new courts and the accommodation was ample. He would ask the District Judge to make a note of the waiting rooms for women and for the storage of attached property. It was difficult for him to know what the Poona bar wanted in regard to the location of the different Courts as sometime back the Chief Judge was asked to locate the Small Causes and First Class Courts in one building but a few days ago the Bar Association had sent a resolution to the contrary. In his opinion the matter should be considered from the point of view of the convenience of the various Courts concerned and not of one party or the other. He thought these courts should be in separate buildings as was originally intended.

Referring to the matter of process fees Justice Madgaonkar said he would see what could be done when he returned to Bombay.

EXAMINATION OF PARTIES.

In regard to the examination of parties in civil suits Justice Madgaonkar gave his hearer a little piece of advice. Pleadings, he said, should be concise and lucid and should not contain a history of the dispute so that issues could be easily framed. He asked pleaders to place their cards before the Court and not keep them up their sleeves. If this were done the examination would not take such a long time. He asked them to co-operate with the Courts. He agreed that so long as applications were not scandalous and were legible they should be accepted. He preferred written applications and they should be accepted if they were within the law and properly worded.

SUGGESTIONS FOR EXPEDITING WORK.

In reviewing his own inspection Justice Madgaonkar remarked that the arrears of work appeared to rise generally. He considered soon many suits were being fixed for hearing on the same day and too many adjourned. Long delays occurred in the argument of cases in the first class Courts. Regular suits he thought should be divided into (1) those seriously contested (2) those which could be easily disposed of. If such a procedure were followed there would be less cause for complaint. When granting time for the filing of written statements the Courts should consider the situation of the parties their occupation and the distance from which they have to come and also consult the convenience of the pleaders. In conclusion the speaker drew the attention of his hearers to the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee particularly to the following (1) It is not the number of witnesses but the quality of their evidence that matters (2) Prolix examination should be avoided (3) A case should be argued as soon as all the evidence has been taken as the value of evidence and the demeanour of the witnesses etc., will be fresh in the minds of the Judge and the pleaders.

After thanking the bar again Justice Madgaonkar said that he spoke not as a critic but as a co-worker with them in the one and most important task viz. the administration of Justice.

Later in the evening the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madgaonkar was entertained to tea by the Poona Bar Association at Vishrams Bagh.

14,000 MILE RELIABILITY, TOUR.

EUROPEAN LADY'S VENTURE.

CALCUTA, Jan. 11.

A London cable states that under the aegis of the Automobile Club, Miss Violet Cordery is starting in February on a 14,000 mile reliability tour in a six cylinder British Invicta car, of which the side curtains unfold in the form of a tent inside the seats let down and form bunks on running boards such as would be used on a most adventurous journey. A girl companion will accompany her, also Mr. Ernest Hatcher, mechanic. The itinerary includes Holland, Belgium and France. Shipping from Marseilles to Bombay, they will motor across India passing through Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Calcutta. The party will traverse 17 countries and five continents.—Free Press.

135TH DAY REACHED.

PATUAKALI SATYAGRAHA.

PATUAKHALI, Jan. 11.

The Patuakhali Satyagraha movement has reached 135th day to-day. Since last Saturday, instead of one batch two batches, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, are offering Satyagraha and courting arrests. Volunteers are pouring in from Cawnpore, Behar, Andhra, Assam and from all parts of Bengal. The Calcutta branch of the Satyagraha Committee are holding meeting every evening to collect funds and recruit volunteers. A 'langer khana' has been started here for the convenience of volunteers and preachers. Meals are supplied to about 100 men daily.—Free Press.

AWARDS TO GUJARATI WRITERS

A RANGOON CITIZEN'S GIFT.

The Secretary, Gujarat Sahitya Parishad Mandal, writes to say:—

Mr. C. V. Galiera of Rangoon had made a request to the Sahitya Mandal to award the following prizes. The Sahitya Mandal has accepted the request:—Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Vadilal Motilal Shah for his articles on "Naked Truth" and "Abreast with the time"; Rs. 500 to Mrs. Lilavati Munshi for "Pen pictures"; Rs. 500 to Mr. N. B. Divatia for a poem on "Mahabhiniskrama"; Rs. 500 to Mr. K. M. Munshi for the fourth chapter of "Visionary"; Rs. 500 to Mr. Mahadeo Desai for certain articles in "Navajivan"; Rs. 500 to Mr. Nanalal Kavi for "Usha"; Rs. 500 to Mr. Dharmanand Kosambi for his article on Buddhism; Rs. 500 to Mr. A. B. Dhruva for "Nitishikshan"; Rs. 500 to the widow of the late Mr. Botadkar.

SEALS FOR SALE.

IN AID OF HOSPITAL FUND.

During the War several charitable organisations materially benefited their funds by the sale of seals similar in appearance to Postage samps, which were placed upon letters in addition to the usual postage stamps and served the dual purpose of advertising the charity and providing funds for it. The Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund has adopted a similar scheme. A suitable seal has been designed and is now on sale in books of 16 for one rupee. His Excellency the Governor has shown his interest in the scheme by taking a large number of books and the Hospital Fund seal will appear on correspondence sent out from Government House. It is hoped that His Excellency's example will be generally followed and that the sale of the seals will bring in a substantial sum to the Hospital Fund. Books of seals, ready gummed for affixing to letters can be obtained from all Post Offices, the principal shops and stores and from Mrs. S. F. A. Vakil, Pedder Road, Mr. B. S. N. Cooper, Cumballa Hill, and J. F. Gennings, the Secretariat.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. A. SARKAR.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The greatest monument of man was not brass or marble but men—men whose character and inellect he had moulded, whom he had inspired to be heroes, scholars, inventors, saints and public workers. Without a great teacher there could be no great men in the coming generation and the country must pay the price for creating its leaders to come, said Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, in unveiling the portrait of late Mr. Akhoykumar Sarkar, a great teacher and literateur of Bengal, at the Chinsurah Deshbandhu Memorial High School. Higher education, he said had now become more complicated due to the high cost of living and increase in requirements of modern education. The question, therefore, was not how to combat illiteracy but how to give good education and improve the pupil's character through regulated corporate life.—Free Press.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE BOND SLAVE.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The expression used by Sir Dinshaw Petit, President of the last session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress, Calcutta, with regard to India being a Bond Slave of Lancashire will, it appears, become a historic one. "The Statesman" of Calcutta wrote a leading article on that Congress under the heading 'Bond Slave'. The Calcutta Anglo-Indian Press is very much put out by the speeches of Mr. G. D. Birla and Sir Dinshaw Petit, both of which are permeated with the true spirit of nationalism which sees in foreign domination a great disaster to Indian trade and industries and which feels as if it were the sting of a whip that India has to remain contented as a Bond Slave of Lancashire which stands as a generic name to connote British interests. Sir Dinshaw took a broad and wide view of the Financial and Industrial problems of the country and found that the economic and commercial condition of India was as bad and humiliating as it could be. He gave a warning both to the Government and the people. The warning given to the Government may well be summed up in two sentences in Sir Dinshaw's speech: "I believe this will be the first occasion after His Excellency Lord Irwin has ascended to the high office of Viceroyalty of India that he will be called upon to take a decision of an immensely far-reaching character which would gain for the Government the confidence of the people of this country or further alienate the rulers from the ruled." It is true these sentences relate to the coming currency and exchange crisis, but they may well be taken as a symbol of the warning given to the Government asking them to halt in their policy of exploitation and give India a free hand with regard to her financial and industrial matters, as she claims a free hand also in political matters. Time has long since gone by when the commercial community submitted easily to the Fatwas directed by the hierarchy of Simla and Delhi or Simla and Calcutta as was the case in the past. There is a quickening self-consciousness to be markedly observed in the business community who will have no more of these Fatwas and edicts than what are called the "wildmen of the National Congress".

DIVIDE AND RULE.

The Government used to pit the commercial and industrial classes against the political classes in their favourite game of Divide et Impera, but the game is now exposed and the commercial classes are as bitter, if not more, in their denunciation of the policy and actions of the Government than the political leaders. The Anglo-Indian press, as represented by papers like the "Statesmen," "Englishman," etc., is stung to the quick by the strong expressions used by Sir Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Birla to characterise the sort of administration which is at present in force. They pretended that all this is a story of the long, long past and that it is only racial spirit which digs them out from the grave in which the policies of the past were safely laid aside. Here is the great distinction which marks the difference in viewpoint of the Europeans and the Indians. We refuse to believe that all these policies have been buried under ground. If they have been buried under ground under one name they have started out from another place in even a much more vigorous manner and much more alive than before under another name. Not only this, but some of the injustices and wrongs now in vogue are just what they were even half a century back. They are flauntingly parading in the country and yet we are told that our politicians and business people dive back into the past for abusing the Government. To take one or two instances, the currency and exchange policy has been the same what it was years and years back and the President of the Commercial Congress was entirely right when he said that the policy "is not an isolated incident but forms the logical evolution of the whole economic and financial policy which has been pursued by the Government of India since their establishment in this country". There is also another glaring instance afforded to illustrate the same truth by the policy pursued by the Government with regard to the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. There is also the indifference, if not opposition, of the Government to Indian industries, and the modern bureaucrat is as much opposed to even the mild report of Sir Thomas Holland's Industrial Commission as he is to the Proclamaion of 1858 or, for the matter of that, to the announcement of 1917. The warning given by Sir Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Birla to the people of the land is: "Unite or you will be crushed under the Juggernaut car of British Imperialism". It is in response to this warning that the different Indian Chambers of Commerce have been able to do in this session what they have been wanting to achieve since 1915, viz: the creation of an All-India Central Organisation for the commercial and industrial community.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS.

This is the name given to this new organisation. It has been a dream of people who wanted to have the Indian industrial and commercial community take its natural and legitimate place in the economic and political life of the country, to have a Central Commercial Organisation for all the different representative commercial bodies. The dream has now been materialised, thanks to the zeal and earnestness of men who guided the deliberations of the last session of the Commercial Congress. It would be invidious to pick out any names from amongst so many people who contributed to the success of the Commercial Congress and helped in forming the new Federation. The names, however, of Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, and Lala Harkishenlal cannot but be mentioned in connection with this historic move of the business community towards solidifying itself and consolidating its resources in order to fight the foreign element and to push forward on the upward path of progress and development, thus contributing to the ultimate success of the whole towards the achievement of Self-Government. As I have shown time after time the idea of this Federation was originally the idea of Indian Chambers of Commerce and has not been borrowed from European Chambers. It was only because of some regrettable delay on the part of the former that European Chambers have been running their joint organisation somewhat prior to the Indian organisation. The new Federation should see that every town of commercial importance has got its own Chamber of Commerce and should have on its register all the leading Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations. Not a single commercial community in this country, no matter how small is its field, is quite detached from the general public life of the country. The wolf should no longer be able to devour the lambs one by one being placed in detached positions. Sir Dinshaw Petit's words ring out: 'Work hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder without any difference with regard to Provinces or caste or creed." I have always remarked in these columns that the European Chambers were the whip master of the Government of India. Mr. Birla, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Commercial Congress and a towering personality in the world of Indian trade and industries at Calcutta, quoted an ex-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as remarking that it was not the Government of India but the Bengal Chamber of Commerce which ruled this country. If this situation has now to be changed the Federation ought to lose no time in spreading its power and influence in the land.

FUTURE OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

The currency fight is still going on at its hottest and the country is in the throes of an agitation, the first of its kind in the history of Indian commerce. We have had several political agitations, the waves of which swept over the country like the tidal waves, as for instance in 1907 and 1920-21. Rarely, however, has an agitation assumed such proportion with regard to purely currency matters as it is with regard to the present currency and exchange questions. The history of every agitation has been repeated with regard to this agitation also. It is first treated with indifference and contempt and we remember how Sir Basil Blackett remarked more than once that the agitators were dealing with a dead issue. The so-called dead issue, however has shown a life of such a vigorous character that Sir Basil himself has to undertake a propaganda tour for winning the support, at least, of the European Chambers of Commerce for his views. The next stage in the history of an agitation is that motives are attributed to the propagandists and leaders who are concerned with it. We have seen how even this stage is passed and now has come the third stage when the Government and other opponents of the agitation have been compelled to take it seriously and to advance a counter-propaganda and take other measures to fight it. The myth that it was only Bombay which was agitating against Sir Basil's currency heresies has been fully exploded by the practically unanimous resolution carried by the Indian Industrial and Commercal Congress with regard to this question. I say practically unanimous, for there were three votes cast against it in an assembly of about two hundred people and even with regard to these three it was made quite clear that at least two of them spoke and voted in their personal and individual capacity. It means that the whole of Commercial and Industrial India from one end to the other is solid against the proposals of the Government of India as conveyed in their Currency Bill. It has not been any new revelation to those who have been following the currency controversy since the publication of the report of the Royal Currency Commission or rather since the appointment of this Commission. It serves, however, to dispel the mists and the clouds which the Honourable the Finance Member has contrived to create over the controversy. When he told the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in a speech which was more marked by the irritation of a losing gambler than the sweet reasonableness of a diplomat or profound knowledge of a financier, not to imitate other people meaning that the Indian Chamber of Calcutta should not take its lead from the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay. All these attempts, however, at creating divergent interests in the commercial community have now failed, and an unanimous front is presented against the mischievous and ruinous policy of the Government of India. It can only happen in this unfortunate country that a Government should be obstinate enough to push on with its favourite legislation despite the fact that all the people in general and the business community in particular are opposed to it. What is even worse is that it appears from the present obstinacy of the Government that even the last expedient of certification will be resorted to if the Assembly defeats them on the issue of the ratio. In any other land the Government would be obliged to resign. Here on the contrary, they snap their fingers at the whole country and carry their own favourited legislation, no matter what are the warnings given by the best and the highest in the land!

LONDON-KARACHI RECORD FLIGHT.

CONQUEST OVER STORMY WEATHER.

KARACHI, Jan. 10.

The arrival of Messrs. T. Neville Stack and Bernard S. Leete in two De Havilland "Moth" aeroplanes at Karachi air port (Drich Road) at 4|35 on Saturday afternoon marked the conclusion of a very remarkable journey by air. Starting on November 15th last, they crossed the English Channel to Paris, where they were held up for two days by strong gales and heavy rains. Leaving Paris on November 21st, they flew to Lyonsin in five and a half hours, the last six kilometers being accomplished in darkness. There were no lights on the Lyons aerodrome, but they landed successfully. Here they were forced to remain for two days owing to stormy weather.

JOURNEY THROUGH STORMS AND GALES.

From Lyons they flew low through heavy clouds and torrential rain down the Rhone valley for eighty odd miles to Marseilles where they arrived on November 25th. They then flew via Pisa and Rome to Naples where they were once more forced to halt for three days owing to bad weather. Leaving Naples on December 3rd, they flew to Malta where, owing to gales and storms, the aviators were forced to remain for seven days, after which they flew two hundred miles over the Mediterranean to the Northern coast of Africa. Landing at Homs in heavy rain the next day, they flew across the Libyan desert to Bengazi. A journey of 450 miles of this stage was done at an elevation of 200 feet in rain and low clouds. Bad weather again delayed them at Bengazi, and even after they resumed their flight, they encountered more storms before reaching Poste Bardir (near Tripoli). When landing here both the machines were blown over on to their wing tips and were only saved from disaster by Arabs who prevented them from turning right over.

ACROSS THE DESERT TRACT.

From Poste Bardir to Cairo, the journey was smooth and uneventful and they reached Heliopolis aerodrome on December 13th. Leaving Cairo on December 14th, the "Moths" arrived at Ammon the same evening. The journey to Rutba was completed the following day and Baghdad was reached on the afternoon of December 16th, after a difficult journey, adverse winds and two sandstorms. They were the first civilian aviators to cross this desert tract unescorted, and on arrival at Baghdad the adventurers received a very cordial welcome from officers of the Royal Air Force. They remained at Baghdad seven days during which they cleaned and overhauled their machines.

DELAYS ON THE WAY.

Leaving Baghdad on December 24th, they arrived at Basra the same night and left on 26th morning for Bushire. At Bushire they decided again to overhaul their two aeroplanes, which involved seven days' work. They left for Bunder Abbas on Jan. 4th, arriving there the same evening. On the 5th, they reached Jask and on the 6th Chahbar. Stack's machine was affected by engine trouble the following day with the result that they left for Karachi on Saturday last at 10-45 in the morning. Stack and Lecte by their flight from London to Karachi in "Moth" aeroplanes have created several world records. They had no navigators or mechanics and had to do everything with their own hands with such tools as they were able to carry with them.

PUBLIC RECEPTION ARRANGED AT KARACHI.

The Karachi Municipality has decided to give the two aviators a public reception to-morrow afternoon at Karachi Air Port (Drigh Road). The President of the Karachi Municipality will formally offer the intrepid airmen the City's congratulations and the Royal Air Force will take part in the programme by an exhibition of formation flying and aerial acrobatics of a special character. Stack and Leete will also give an exhibition of flying in their tiny "Moth" aeroplanes which are the first to arrive in India.—A. P.

A LADY DOCTOR HONOURED.

Doctor Ursula Marie Lobo, who is the medical officer in charge of the Sai Bai Female Hospital at Shegaon, Berar, has been awarded the "Kiser-i-Hind" medal for exceptional good work in that province.

The Sai Bai Female Hospital started in 1912 with a complement of two beds only under the care of Dr. Lobo. Since then, the popularity of the Hospital has extended over the whole of the Central Provinces, and work of exceptional merit is being done there. To-day, the hospital boasts of a first class dispensary, outdoor and indoor wards, operation theatre and maternity lying-in-homes. Lecture classes in midwifery are also given to indigenous "bais", and the Baby Week propaganda finds its centre at this hospital for the Buldana District.

The efficiency of the hospital drew favourable comments from His Excellency, Sir Montagu Butler the Governor of the Central Provinces who visited the hospital and gave a donation. The hospital is part of the Countess of Dufferin Organisation for the supply of medical aid to the women of India, and is under the supervision of the local Government. Dr. Lobo, who has been in continuous charge is a graduate and scholar of the Grant Medical College in Bombay.

A Wadhman message says:—"Rs. 25,000 out of the charity fund of rupees one lakh for Dakorji handed over to the trustees by the late Darbarshri Himatsinghji of Patdi, have been lost in the firm of Seth Nagindas of Patdi which has stopped payment."—Free Press.

APPOINTMENT OF SUBORDINATE JUDGES

10 TO 15 PROBATIONERS TO BE RECRUITED.

The following Press Note is issued by the Director of Information, Bombay:—

"It is hereby notified for the information of intending candidates that the Governor in Council has decided to recruit during the year 1927-1928 ten to fifteen probationers for appointment as Subordinate Judges in the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Civil Service. The selection will be made from persons who are not already in Government service and who fulfil the conditions prescribed by rules I and II of the rules for admission to the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Civil Service which are printed in Appendix to this Press Note.

Applications are accordingly invited which must be in the prescribed form (vide Appendix II), and which must be submitted to the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, with such testimonials as the candidate may think fit to attach. The latest date fixed for the receipt of applications by the Registrar is the 28th February 1927. Copies of the form of application can be obtained from the Registrar on payment of a fee of rupee one for each form. Applicants must produce the certificates or other evidence required by rule III of the rules referred to above.

Any attempt on the part of a candidated to enlist support for his application from persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Intending candidates are also warned that they should not attempt to see any Member or Minister of Government or Secretary or Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary to Government unless they are called for a personal interview.

"A PERSONAL QUARREL"

The "Tribune" writes:—

The "Indian National Herald" is supposed to be an out and out Congress paper Here are a few gems of rare value culled from the special article in that journaol under the above heading about the Gauhati Congress:—

"There must be some kind of democracy even in the most democratic representative assembly in the country! It cannot be held in mortgage by any person however exalted he may be, whether he is Mr Motilal Nehru, or Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. A country-wide organisation cannot be run by coteries, or by family or friendly arrangements."

Again:—

"Every one has not the odour of sanctity of a Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji is Gandhiji and the Pundit is Pundit. But even Gandhi makes mistakes, as he himself admitted. But Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar are by no means Gandhis, not even passable imitations of him. Autocracy or oligarchy was all very well in the pre-non-co-operation days, but people have become more assertive and more alive to their duties and responsibilities, and they are not inclined to part with them lightly to anybody. There must be more democracy in the central body—the great executive of the Congress. It cannot be allowed to be the hand-maid of any one. Nation's affairs cannot be allowed to be arranged or manipulated in a hole and corner fashion."

It would be interesting to know what at the bottom of all this. A personal quarrel or misunderstanding? It can scarcely be anything more serious. It is not surely love of tolerance, of which there is so little trace in the venomous outpourings of this journal in regard to all who do not happen to see eye to eye with it.

It is authoritatively known that Ottamma, Buddhist Priest and National Leader, has not been released. He is still in jail.—A. P.

It has been decided to install a Weaving Department in the Rajkot State Mill. The machinery has already arrived.—Free Press.

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HEAVY TOLL OF MALARIA.

SIR RONALD'S PLEA FOR ERADICATING IT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

A large gathering was present this evening at the Empire Theatre to hear Sir Ronald Ross' address on "Malaria". His Excellency the Governor, who presided in introducing Sir Ronald, said: Some things which Macaulay used to tell us, every school-boy knows. One such thing which every school-boy knows, is that malarial fever is transmitted through the agency of anopheolos-mosquito. That, I suppose, is known not only to every school-boy, but to every school-girl. But some 20 or 30 years ago, this fact was not known, not only to the school-boy, but also to the school-master. The fact that we know it to-day is due to an important discovery made by Sir Ronald Ross in a laboratory in this City of Calcutta. We regard him as one of the foremost scientists of the day and one of the greatest benefactors of mankind in our generation. We are glad of the opportunity of seeing him among us and are looking forward with eagerness to hear his lecture."

Sir Ronald, when he commenced his address, traced the history of malarial fever. He said that the Greeks discovered three kinds of malarial fever and also the fact that it was connected with stagnant water in the ground. Some of them were of opinion that it was carried by certain insects; but how and why, they did not know. It was in the fifteenth century that cinchona bark was discovered and people gradually learned the important fact that malaria was not confined to a particular locality, but was to be found all over warm countries in the world. The next point was the great discovery made by Dr. A. Lavoran who found that the disease was caused by little parasites which were invisible to the naked eye. These parasites occupied the red corpuscles of the blood and multiplied.

Continuing, Sir Ronald said that up to 1894 or 95, no one considered as to how these malarial germs entered human blood. An old writer in Canada, Mr. King, brought out, in 1893, an admirable book in which he suggested the several ways in which malarial fever was carried by mosquitoes. A thesis written by Sir Patrick Benson affirmed the theory that malaria was carried by mosquitoes.

In conclusion, Sir Ronald said: "The time has arrived when you should set your minds to get rid of this disease. It is quite possible to do it if you will only set your minds to the task. Remember that mortality from malarial fever in India is estimated to be more than a million and a quarter in a year. Utilise all the knowledge you have about the disease, and eradicate malaria from Bengal."

SERVANT'S FAITHLESS ACT

SMART CAPTURE BY POLICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Jan. 10.

A smart capture of a servant thief was effected by the Andheri Sub-Inspector at the Ferry wharf, Bombay (Bhawob-Dhuckai) recently.

Inquiries go to show that one Shantaram Gopinath Pathare, residing at Malad had been one evening with his family to his friend's place in the neighbourhood to dine with him. Before his departure, Pathare asked his servant to mind the house. Pathare asked his servant to mind the house. The servant, Ganpat Vithoos, taking opportunity of his master's absence, stole away his master's leather-bag containing valuable jewellery amounting to Rs. 500 and made good his escape to Bombay. On their arrival Mr. Pathare and his family, found that their things were lying in a disordered condition. On calling out for the servant, they were surprised that he had already disappeared.

Getting suspicious of this, they took stock of all their things in the house and found at last that a leather-bag containing jewellery was missing. The next morning they reported the matter to the Andheri Sub-Inspector, who after asking all details of the robbery suspected that the servant-thief could be traced at the Ferry Wharf Bombay, and accordingly sent there one of his constables, who rightly captured the culprit. The lost jewellery had been sold by the servant to a Bombay Marwari, who after police intervention returned all the jewellery to the rightful owner.

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OUR POONA LETTER.

PROPOSED SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

POONA, Jan. 9.

Last Sunday ushered in Poona a week of manifold activities. The week began with the public meeting for the Sanskrit College to be started in Poona. This meeting was held in the Assembly Hall of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The constitution of the meeting differed vastly from public meetings held in Poona under ordinary circumstances. It was attended by almost all Professors in Colleges, by learned Shastris and Pandits, and by general lovers of Sanskrit learning outside the learned circle. The presence of these different classes of people showed that the idea of a Sanskrit College in Poona, which had brought them together was thoroughly approved of by all.

Opening the public meeting, Mr. Kelkar pointed out that the scheme of the College was not a new one. Ever since the Poona High School was closed, the Vishrambag Wada is being demanded for such a college, but owing to the great war, the idea was suspended. As a matter of fact, the history of the idea goes back to 15 years, and as he said that no institution except an educational one can lay a stronger claim to the use of the Wada. He said that people in India wanted a harmonious mixture of the old and the new. They want a study of new learning, new sciences as well as the old lores. When in 1879, the Wada was burnt down, the Government had promised that the Wada, when repaired, would be given for the use of an educational institution. In conclusion, he emphasised the fact that in the new College, there would be no distinction of caste or creed.

After this opening speech, the meeting continued for four hours, and several resolutions bearing on the launching of the College were proposed and adopted by the meeting. The first resolution proposed that a Sanskrit College be started in Poona. This resolution was passed after speeches by Dr. Belwalkar, Sardar Mujumdar, Prof. V. B. Naik and others.

The second resolution was proposed by Mr. D. V. Gokhale requesting the Bombay Government, princes and chiefs, Bombay University, and other lovers of Sanskrit to help the institution generously. This was seconded by Mr. K. G. Joshi, Shet Hanmantram Ramnath, Mr. Ambekar, Prof. Deodhar and others.

The third resolution regarding the use of the Vishrambag Wada was proposed by Principal Kanitkar and seconded by Mr. R. P. Karandikar.

In the meeting itself, some donations were declared, and Sardar G. N. Majumdar offered to lend his Sanskrit Library to the new institution. Though the proceedings lasted over four hours, they were interesting to a great degree.

HER HIGHNESS'S VISIT TO POONA.

The second activity of the week was the first All India Women's Conference. This was held in the Fergusson College and attended by representative women from the whole of India. Taking advantage of the presence of Her Highness the Maharanisaheb of Baroda in Poona, a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in honour of Her Highness, to give her public reception. Mr. Kelkar congratulated Poona on being selected to be the place for holding the first Women's Conference of this character. He mentioned the prominent institutions of female education, such as Women's University, Training College for women, the Girls School and others. He expressed his conviction that Poona would carry out the reforms which the Women's Conference might decide to carry out with respect to emancipation and elevation of Indian women.

CAPT. PATWARDHAN AND MR. LIMAYE.

Mr. R. H. Limaye who has been selected for the Sandhurst College was honoured by private and public institutions. He was also entertained at parties by his friends and other people. Meetings were held to bid him farewell to which all he replied that he would do his best. Capt. Patwardhan's visit to Poona was also availed of by Poona people, for a lecture on "Modern Afghanistan". In the lecture he described the chief features of the modern developments of the newly formed independent state, and dealt with it economically, politically and socially. Mr. D. V. Gokhale introduced him to the audience and summarised his past life which was full of adventures and risks of extraordinary type. He pointed out that the selection of Mr. Limaye for the Sadhurst College was a fact to be proud of, by all Poona people. Similarly, he said that Capt. Patwardhan also had struck out a new line altogether, and made a name as an air-pilot. Maharashtra looked upon these two sons with a feeling of great pride, and would not stint in blessing them in their future careers of success.

A condolence meeting was held in the hall of the Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal in the memory of the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade, a great historical researcher of Maharashtra.

The Tilak Maha-Vidyalaya celebrated its 6th Anniversary to-day, the 9th instant, when Mr. Narayanshastri Marathe of Vai delivered the address to the students.

The Chief of Aundh has offered to erect two statues in Poona, one of the Prince of Wales near the Railway Station and the other of His Excellency the Governor in the Agriculture College.

The Samaj Vichar Mandal has decided to take a full census of the Brahmin community. Mr. S. M. Mate has prepared a long questionnaire and volunteers are going from house to house collecting statistics and information.

The second Conference of the Bihar Vidyapith will be held on the 20th January. Mahatma Gandhi will preside on the occasion.—P.P.

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